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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,137 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
CATHAY	293	500	M. de Horne	28th Oct.
* L. BOKHARA	241	550	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
† VICTORIA	6960	1450	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
L. HYDASPES	2284	500	E. Crew	18th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parditt	25th ,,
VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez & 1 London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 164 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Paranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. H. Daniell	28th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4191	833	A. H. Johnson	25th ,,
PESHAWAR	3930	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd ,,

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent. P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th ,,	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	...	On the 5th Nov.
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passages, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000 500	Capt. Boothby	19th Nov.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 1, 1887. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	1887.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk.	3rd Nov.

THIS STEAMER has good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and Passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Oct. 14th, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business ad, vertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th October 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 31st October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,098 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 25, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1888.
CLOTH BOUND OFFICE EDITIONS.

		Rs.	as.
No. 8	Octavo Notepaper size, One day on page, with Sundays and index., size 7½ by 5.	4	4
No. 9	Do. do. Two days on page, whole page for Saturday, 7½ by 5	3	4
No. 11	Octavo Notepaper size, a week in an opening, 7½ by 5	2	12
No. 11D	Do. do. Three days in an opening, left page for memos. and right for accounts, 7½ by 5	3	4
No. 12	Enlarged Small Octavo, 2 days on page, 6½ by 3½	2	12
No. 13	Small Octavo, a week in an opening, 6½ by 3½	1	10
No. 15	Long Narrow 8vo., a week in an opening, 7½ by 3½	1	10
No. 18	Pocket Diary, Gent's size 5 by 3½, a week in an opening, gilt edges, Tuck	1	10
No. 20	Pocket Diary, Three days on page, size 3½ by 2½	1	0

CHEAP OFFICE DIARIES.

No. 31	Folio Foolscap size, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 12½ by 8..	1	0
No. 31	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	12
No. 32	Folio Foolscap size, a week on a page, and space for Sundays, 12½ by 8	1	0
No. 32	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	4
No. 33	Quarto size, a week in an opening with space for Sundays, 10 by 8	1	0
No. 33	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	4
No. 34	Quarto size, a week on a page, Sundays at foot, interleaved with blotting paper	0	12
No. 35	Octavo Notepaper size, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 7½ by 4½	0	12
No. 35	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	0
No. 37	Folio Foolscap size, Universal Diary, a week on a page, space for Sundays, interleaved with blotting paper, 12½ by 8	0	12

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that on account of enlargening our business we have REMOVED our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS from Hornby Row, 15, to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.

C. JOST AND CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc.,
Church Street, 16, Bombay.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Collideries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware. Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ..... ,, 2-12 ,,

F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

"LENSES."

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to call attention to their Extensive Stock of Photographic Lenses.

DALLMEYER'S.

QUICK-ACTING PORTRAIT LENSES, specially constructed for C. de V. Portraits.

No. 1-B. 2" diameter, 4¼" Back Focus, 4¼ by 3¼ Picture (with diaphragm) ..... Rs. 110
No. 1-B. 2½" do. 6 do. 5 by 4 do. (do.) ..... ,, 220

EXTRA QUICK-ACTING PORTRAIT LENS, Rack and Pinion.

No. 2-C. 2½" diameter, 4½" Back Focus, 4½ by 5½ Picture (with diaphragm) ..... Rs. 265

This Lens is especially constructed for Portraits of Children. It produces Pictures in about one-half the time of No. 1-B., but the field of view is not so flat, hence for standing figures a stop must be used.

PATENT PORTRAIT AND GROUP LENSES with Diaphragm.

No. 3-D. 2¼" Diameter, 10½" Back Focus, 8½ by 6½ Group, 10 by 8 View Rack and Pinion..Rs. 160
No. 4-D. 2½" do. 13" do. 10 by 8 do. 12 by 10 View Rigid ..... ,, 225
No. 5-D. 3½" do. 16" do. 12 by 10 do. 15 by 12 View Rigid ..... ,, 290

PATENT RAPID RECTILINEAR with Diaphragm.

Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter.	Back Focus.	Equiv. Focus.	Setting	Price.
15 by 12	12 by 10	2½"	18"	19½"	Rigid	Rs. 250
12 by 10	10 by 8	2"	15"	16"	Rack and Pinion	,, 205
10 by 8	8½ by 6½	1¾"	12½"	13"	do.	,, 160
8½ by 6½	6 by 5	1¼"	10½"	11"	Rigid	,, 130
6 by 5	5 by 4	1"	7½"	8"	Rigid	,, 110
5 by 4	4½ by 3½	1"	3½"	4"	Rigid	,, 80

GRUBB'S PATENT APLANATIC LENS.

C 3" Diameter of Lens 15" Back focus 10 by 8 to 12 by 10 field ..... Rs. 90
D 3½" do. 18" True focus 14 by 12 to 12 by 20 field ..... ,, 115

VOIGTLANDER'S WIDE-ANGLE EUROSCOPES.

These Lenses are very rapid, and are extensively used on the Continent and in the United State Their great covering powers combined with their rapidity make them also the Lens for groups.

No.	Aperture.	Equal focus.	Large stop.	Small stop.	Price.
0	6-12 inches.	4 1-6 inches.	5 by 4	7½ by 5	Rs. 70
3	10-12 ,,	4½ ,,	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	110
4	1 ,,	9 ,,	9½ by 7½	12 by 10	145

NEW RAPID RECTILINEAR DOUBLET LENS.

This is a Lens of the rectilinear form, and though very low in price, is one of the best in the market and is considered to be equal in quality to much more expensive articles. It is adapted for groups (portraits in good light), landscapes, and figures, and all out-door work, except wide-angle pictures, and can be most strongly recommended.

For Plates (4½ by 3½, Rs. 41) ; (6½ by 4½, Rs. 48) ; (8½ by 6½, Rs. 70 each.)

CHEAP EURYSCOPE LENSES.

5 by 4 Rectilinear	each Rs. 50	5 by 4 Rapid Landscape.....	each Rs. 23
7 by 5 do.	,, ,, 79	7 by 5 do.	,, ,, 28
9 by 7 do.	,, ,,100	9 by 7 do.	,, ,, 33

Instantaneous Shutters.

A large selection of Cameras of all kinds for indoor and outdoor work, etc., etc. Chemicals of the purest quality.—Dry Plates.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND PHARMACISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS' WINES,
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE have a LARGE and MAGNIFICENT STOCK of SPLENDID NEW GOODS arriving every mail personally selected in London, Paris and Lyons, comprising every Novelty in Silks, Satins, Hats, and Millinery, present London and Continental Fashions.

Having a large staff of experienced Dress-makers and Milliners from first-class West End Houses, Ladies entrusting us with their orders can confidently rely on having them executed in the Latest Fashion of very Superior Workmanship and Perfect Fit, at the same time Moderate in Price.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' HOSIERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

LADIES
ARRIVING
FROM
EUROPE

FOR obtaining ENTIRE OUTFITS Suitable for India, STYLISH PERFECT FIT, and QUALITY combined with MODERATE PRICES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.
SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
INVALIDS' WINES.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case ... ... Rs. 50
,, Gold Hunting Keyless Case ... ... ,, 65
,, Gold Half-Hunting ,, ,, ... ,, 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, [Opposite Napier Hotel.

MONA
Yields the very SOULS OF FLOWERS.

THE FAR FAMED Original and Genuine
BOUQUET

Re. 1-8 per bottle ; three for Rs. 4.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

COUPER AND TOSH,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.

Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.

ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS.
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY. Regent House, SIMLA.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.]

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C. [Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. [Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Stage Manager.....Mr. H. STANLEY.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
IMMENSE & ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC,
OPERATIC AND PANTOMIME COMPANY,
TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 27TH OCTOBER 1887,
EAST LYNNE.
BOOK AT ONCE TO SECURE GOOD SEATS.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Soldiers in uniform, half price to second and third seats only.
Box Office now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where seats can be secured for any night during the season.
Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9 sharp.

NOTICE.

THE G. I. P. R. ANNUAL VOLUNTEER BALL will be held in the G. I. P. R. Institute, Parel, on the 18th November 1887, at 9 p.m., under the Patronage of the Commandant and Officers of the Corps.

PRICES OF ADMISSION
In Uniform.....Rs. 6
Mufti.....„ 7
To admit one gentleman and two ladies. Refreshments inclusive.

C. R. HAWKINS, Capt.,
Hony. Secy. and Treasurer.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of on the 20th idem.

By Order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, October 26, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOSE DE SOUZA and DOMINGO DE SOUZA of Mahim have contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest to or in the same either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof to the Undersigned at their Office, in Rampart Row, Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece of patty land at Mahim near Kotia in Matoonya, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 139 and 355 New No. 1235 admeasuring 9000 square yards or thereabouts in the registration District of Bombay and bounded on the north by vacant lands respectively belonging to Manoel De Souza, Lala Gopal and others, on the south by the fields of Hurjiwan Rawoot and Domingo de Mello, on the east by the land of Hurjiwan Rawoot, and on the west by a public water course used as a passage during the dry season.—Dated this 27th day of October 1887.

ARDESIR HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
SUIT No. 411 OF 18-5.

TRIBHOOWAN VENARSEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house situate at Vithulwady, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff

vs.

HEERJEE HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house situate at Mandvee, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 19th day of November 1885, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of rupees two thousand eight hundred and eighty one, annas fourteen and pies ten for debt and interest, and the costs of the suit whereto interest at nine per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the decree until payment. And whereas the amount of debt and interest due under the said Decree has been paid and the sum of rupees one thousand four hundred and six annas and pies eleven for costs with interest thereon still remains unpaid.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 30th day of July 1887, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and godown standing thereon, situate at Esplinstone Bunder, on the Port Trust land, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts and the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8 and the house and godown assessed under Municipal No. 2 B in the sub-districts of Mandvee, and bounded as follows :—On the north and south by the public road, on the east by the godown of Pathan Esmail, and on the west by the stable of Thakor Huridas Premjee of the estimated value of rupees twelve thousand.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November 1887, at the hours of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—

1. Jadija Futtehsinjee Bhaosinjee and Jadija Kesarisinjee Bhaosinjee claim the sum of Rupees eight thousand nine hundred and ten annas six with interest at nine per cent. per annum from the Seventh November, 1885, until payment due under a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the second May, 1887, and made in suit No. 48 of 1885. The said claimants hold as security for the repayment of the said amount a lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to Hoorjee Hunsraj, dated twenty-eight March 1882, of a portion of the said land admeasuring four hundred and eight and three-ninth square yards and receipts for the payment of Municipal rates and taxes in respect of the godown erected on the said land.

II. Noorbai Nabi, widow of Gunputrao Sowjee, claims that two hundred and six and six-ninth square yards portion of the said land is liable to the payment of Rupees seventeen annas three and pies seven monthly to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part, as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 29 day of October 1887.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. BOMONJEE and HORMUSJEE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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THE Undersigned, in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as heretofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHEED.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
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NOTICE.

I DO hereby give Notice that from the 1st proximo, till the end of that month, any DOGS found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Oct. 24, 1887.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for sending in Tenders for GUNNIES and LABOUR has been EXTENDED till the 28th instant.

A. W. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, Oct. 22, 1887.

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Khundala, 8th Sept 1887.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on the 21st day of November 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m. to transact the following business :—
1. To consider the future management of the Company, and if thought expedient, to appoint new Secretaries, Managers and Agents in the place of Messrs. F. H. CHEETHAM AND Co., whose Agency ceases in consequence of the death of the late Mr. F. H. CHEETHAM.
2. To pass special Resolutions making the necessary consequential alterations in the Company's Memo. and Articles of Association.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES CHEETHAM,
Acting Secretary and Agent.
Dated the 22nd day of October, 1887.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
NIGHT PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN DHARWAR AND BELGAUM.

ON and after TUESDAY the 1st November 1887, until further notice, the up train from Guntakal, Bellary, Hotgi and all intermediate stations, timed to arrive at Dharwar at 11-5 p.m., will run through to Belgaum.
A train will leave Belgaum at 7-50 p.m., and connect with the Down train which leaves Dharwar at 2 10 a.m. for Gadag, Bellary, Guntakal, Hotgi and intermediate stations.
Passengers to and from the East Deccan Line will change carriages at Gadag.

	P.M.		P.M.
Dharwar.....Dep.	11-35	Belgaum.....Dep.	7-50
	A.M.		A.M.
Belgaum.....Arr.	6-8	Dharwar.....Arr.	1-55

W. P. WILKINSON,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, 22nd Oct. 1887.

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A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON convertible into a T. Cart, with ladies' folding steps, by Fulker of Salisbury.
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HOP "You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be borrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully. BITTERS.
HOP (Signed) " H. K. HAMILTON." BITTERS.
HOP HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life. BITTERS.

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The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of ____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name ____
Address ____
Occupation ____
____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re. 1	per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As. 10	„
PEKOE DUST	„ 10	„
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Apply to the Manager,
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A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been used in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, the whole system will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protect the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 1s., and 2s. per bottle. The large size contain sufficient for four weeks.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bipon Planting Company, 3-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley Troupe, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th inst:—Iran (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday:—Bedouin (s), from Barrow; and Canara (s) Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Mamoody (schooner), for Damaun; and Swordsman (s), Zanzibar.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Hongkong and Singapore per s.s. Khiva will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

FAIR.—The annual Churrundass Oodasi fair will be held this day at Grant Road, and will continue for three successive days.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Hajee Cassum Jeeva, living at Abdool Rahman Street, reported to the police that his servant had stolen a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 60, from the person of complainant's child and absconded on Tuesday last.

ERRATUM.—We are requested to state that at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Thursday, the 20th instant, Dr. Waters did not use the word "swindle," which appears in our report of his speech in connection with the question of the purchase of land at Pinjrapole.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—Thomas O'Laughton, a European vagrant, was yesterday charged by Mr. Higgins, the Deputy Governor of the Government Workhouse, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with failing to return to the Workhouse from leave granted him on the 15th August last. The accused returned only on the 21st instant, hence the charge. He admitted the truth of the complaint, and the Magistrate, considering the age of the accused, which is stated at upwards of 50 years, sentenced him to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

A FOOLISH ACT.—Inspector Dillon yesterday charged a Mahomedan, named Neeamoodeen Goolamoodeen, before Mr. Ryan, with having attempted to commit suicide on the 21st instant. The man, it appeared, had, owing to pecuniary embarrassments, taken to drink, and while he was under the influence of toddy cut his throat. Fortunately his little son, seeing him bleeding, told his mother, who at once informed the police and had him removed to hospital. In admitting his folly the accused begged his Worship not to punish him, as he had a wife and several children. Mr. Ryan observed that he should have thought of that before he had made such a foolish attempt and ordered him to be detained in custody for two days.

STEALING POULTRY.—An Fort Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Miriam Lager before Mr. Ryan with the theft of three fowls, the property of Bomonjee Eduljee, a Parsee. The complainant, it appeared, kept a henroost on the ground floor of his house, in Parsee Bazaar. Yesterday morning he was awakened by a noise in the henroost, and on going down to see what it was that had disturbed the poultry noticed the accused running away. He raised an alarm and the accused was arrested. A cloth, in which three fowls were wrapped, was found lying near by and showed at once what the man had been doing there. On the application of Mr. Butterfield the case was remanded, as there were several complaints against the accused.

ALLEGED IMPOSITON ON A PARSEE PRIEST.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Ryan heard a case in which a Parsee priest, named Bomonjee Rastomjee Mullapherooz, charged Baldeo Ramprasad, a Purdasee, with cheating him out of Rs. 800. Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Kuderao defended the accused. The complainant stated that he had had dealings with the accused for the last two years, the latter supplying the former with bay. On the 27th of August last the accused asked the complainant for a loan of Rs. 800, and promised to deposit with him a gold ornament. At the same time he produced twelve genuine gold beads and agreed to pledge a string containing one hundred of them. After he had had the dozen beads tested, Mr. Mullapherooz, on the 31st, paid the accused Rs. 800. At the time he did not test the beads, but simply weighed them, seeing that they were just like the dozen which had been shown first. The accused promised to return the money two weeks later, but as he did not do so the complainant examined the beads and found they were spurious and made of brass. He made every endeavour to search for the accused, but could not find him, and learnt afterwards that he had absconded from Bombay. Mr. Ryan, being of opinion that the case needed inquiry by the police, adjourned the case to the 2nd proximo for the purpose.

A DISOBEDIENT FIREMAN.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Peter Carr, a fireman, was charged before Mr. Ryan with wilful disobedience of lawful commands on board the s.s. St. Bernard. Captain Young stated that on the 23rd inst., the Chief Engineer, Mr. H. G. Fraser, reported to him that Carr had refused to fetch coal from the bunker as he had committed to do so when going off watch. He sent for Carr, who admitted that he had refused to do so and persisted in disobeying the order which he declined to carry out, even if he were to be hanged for it. The Chief Engineer corroborated Captain Young, and in defence Carr said he had not been well and did not think it was right that he should work after his watch was over, he therefore refused. Mr. Ryan passed a sentence of ten days' hard labour on Carr, who then remarked that it was very hard on him after the treatment he had received from the Engineer. He complained of having been assaulted the day previous by Mr. Fraser. The latter admitted to Mr. Ryan that he had assaulted Carr, but did so in self-defence. He had ordered Carr to do some work, but he kid himself in a coal bunker; whon made to come out from there he assumed a fighting attitude and used very bad language, and then he (Mr. Fraser) knocked Carr down. Mr. Ryan stayed the execution of his sentence, and granting Carr a summons, fixed the case for Friday.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, Elphinstone Circle, for the purpose of confirming a special resolution which was passed on the 5th inst. Mr. Walter Lang presided. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Tullokchund Manekchund, the subjoined resolution was duly confirmed:—"100) A. Subject to the supervision of the directors, Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co., secretaries and treasures, of the company, shall have the general conduct and management of the business and affairs of the company, and shall have power on behalf of the company to purchase and sell and enter into any contracts for the purchase and sale of grains, flour, coal, stores, &c. &c., as may appear to them necessary or advisable in the interest of the company. The said Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co., as such secretaries and treasurers shall further have authority to employ at their discretion all such managers, engineers, mechanics, artisans, servants, agents or workmen required for the said company, its successors and assigns, on such terms and conditions, as they, the said Messrs Lang, Moir and Co., shall think fit, and shall have like authority at their discretion to discharge such servants, agents, or workmen, and others from time to time to engage, provided that any written agreements relating to such employment shall be submitted to the board of directors for their approval. The powers conferred by this clause are supplementary to and not in substitution of the powers conferred on the board of directors by clause 98 of these articles of association." With the customary vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

DANCE AT AHMEDNAGAR.—The Amateur Dramatic Club of the Gloucestershire Regiment stationed here at Ahmednagar gave a grand quadrille party in the Theatre Royal, which was splendidly decorated for the occasion with flags, evergreens, etc., etc., under the personal supervision of Mr. Hume, and Colr-Sergt Repper of the Regiment, to whom much credit is due for the magnificent style in which all the arrangements were made. The European population, both Civil and Military, were pretty fairly represented, forming a very select party indeed. The majority of the members of the A. D. C. appeared old in costumes, many after the English fashion.—*Poona Observer*.

ARRIVAL OF THE 12TH LANCERS AT POONA.—The 12th (Prince of Wales') Royal Lancers, under the command of Colonel the Hon'ble W. J. Stewart, arrived in Poona from Bangalore by two special troop trains on Tuesday morning. The first train arrived at 9-40 a.m., and brought the head-quarters and major part of the regiment, together with the families; the total consisting of 8 officers, 269 N. C. officers and men, 28 women, and 49 children. They were met on the platform by Lieut.-Col. A. Becher (Equerry to H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief); Major T. M. Lloyd (Assistant Quartermaster-General); Captain Steele (Brigade Major) and Lieut. Marshall (In charge of the Rest Camp); but as so large a number had not been expected to arrive by this train, no band was present to play them up to camp. Immediately on leaving the train, the men fell in outside the station, and before they were ready to move off Major-General F. Solly-Flood (Commanding Poona Division) drove up, accompanied by Captain Hanwell, A D C. As soon as all were ready, the detachment marched away to barracks, headed by their own band; and within about 20 minutes of their departure, the second troop-train glided into the station, being a quarter of an hour in advance of the time at which it was expected. This smaller train brought the remainder of the regiment, consisting of 4 officers and about 120 N. C. officers and men under Major Mansel-Pleydell; and these on arrival at once followed the main body of the regiment to the rest camp. All who witnessed the arrival of the regiment were much struck with the appearance of the men; and the 12th Royal Lancers are certainly the finest and most sturdy looking body of troops that has passed through Poona during the present trooping season. The men also have borne an excellent character throughout their tour of service in this country. The Regiment leaves Poona for Bombay by two troop trains to-day and to-morrow instant, and will embark for England in the Indian troopship Malabar, which leaves Bombay on the 29th instant.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held on Tuesday afternoon, Captain Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were present:—Captain Sir Henry Morland presided, and the other members present included the following:—Colonel G. L. C. Merewether; Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Portman; Captains G. W. Martin and H. O. Selby; the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik; Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Mursban; Drs. Thomas Blaney; Cowasjee Hormusjee and Rustomjee Nasserwanjee Khory; Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn; A. M. Gubbay; H. R. King; E. F. Underwood; Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi; Bomonjee Pestonjee Master; Damodar Thakersi Mulji; Dossbhai Framjee; Eknath Rachunath Narayan Khote; Fazulbhoy Visram; Gokuldas Jugmohundas; Harkissondas Narrotumdas; Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett; Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia; Javarilal Umiashankar Yajnik; Jehanghir Byramjee Murshan; Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir; Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee; Kavasjee Dadi Limjee; Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff; Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya; Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee; Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy; Nowrojee Byramjee Suatook; Nuzzer Mahommed Futehally; Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta; Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy; Raghunath Narayen Khote; Rahemanbhai Allana; Shivrjee Dharamsjee; Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy; Tribhowandas Varjeewandas; Vandravandas Purshotumdas; and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

Captain H. O. Selby, as chairman of the general committee, moved the following resolution, which he intimated would be seconded by the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik:—"That the letter from the chairman of the general committee together with the schedule of amendments which the Corporation propose should be made in Bill No. IV. of 1887, be forwarded to Government by the chairman." In the course of his remarks Captain Selby said:—He thought before the Corporation for the first time on the 14th of July last. On that occasion it was proposed by Mr. Javerilal that a committee of the whole Corporation should be appointed to consider the Bill. To this Colonel Merewether moved an amendment for the appointment of a select committee. The proposal with reference to the select committee, however, was ever-ruled as it was thought that the subject was one of such importance that every member of the Corporation should have an opportunity of speaking on every section of the Bill which opportunity he would not enjoy if a select committee was appointed. The Committee of the whole Corporation, of which he had had the honour of being elected chairman held their first meeting on the 19th of July, and a circular letter was sent to each member setting forth the mode of procedure, which was unanimously agreed to. In all twenty-one meetings were held and the committee went through the first eight chapters of the system,—referring the remaining chapters to certain sub-committees, whose reports on the same were considered by the whole committee so carefully that in very few cases indeed with the exception of the report of the sub-committee over which Major Martin presided, none of the reports of the sub-committee were accepted in their entirety. The average number of members present at each meeting of the whole committee was twenty-three or three more than constituted a quorum for quarterly meetings and eight more than were required to form a quorum of the Corporation according to the provisions of the new Bill. At the first ten meetings at which the first 72 sections of the Bill were taken into consideration, the average number of attendance was twenty-eight or three more than the number needed to form a quorum at special general meetings of the Corporation; therefore, considering the many meetings held and the great amount of business transacted the attendance must be taken as being exceedingly good. When the sub-committee had drawn up the letter which he now proposed should be forwarded to Government it was considered by the whole committee, the only alteration of importance moved three amendments to the letter, but all of them were thrown out by an overwhelming majority. So much for the work of the committee. Now as to the Bill itself. When he first heard of it, he had reasons for expecting that it would be satisfactory because he knew that the Corporation had long and fully considered the measure; that they had fully informed Government of their views; they had given the head of their executive three months leave in England, and deputed him for three months' to Poona at a cost of some Rs. 11,000, and he had accepted the deputation without demur, because Lord Reay was believed to be a Liberal and of progressive tendencies; while besides this the work of the Corporation during the 22 years of its existence had so often and so effusively acknowledged, and there was no reason to doubt the sincerity of these compliments. He could not have believed in it if anybody had told him before he saw the Bill, and it was possible under the circumstances that a Bill, of a retrograde nature would be introduced. There was one thing, however, of which he (Captain Selby) was aware and that was the fact that their own Municipal Commissioner was corresponding with Government behind the Corporation's back in a sense adverse to the views and recommendations of the Corporation. Now, he was quite willing to admit that though the Corporation had existed for 22 years it might be possible that a mistake or mistakes might have been made, and that 22 years ago Government might be too far; and this even though the whole position of the Corporation had been reviewed but nine years since by Sir Richard Temple, the then Governor of Bombay. But assuming that in any case or cases retrogression was necessary, the onus rested with those who asserted that it was. They should bring proofs "thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks in Vallombrosa," of the correctness of their assertion. The only way to find out what the apologists of the Bill really asserted was to look at their speeches in the Legislative Council. One of the members of that body who spoke in favour of the Bill had since passed away, therefore he (the speaker) would not say anything about that gentleman's speech desiring to remember his virtues only and leave any mistake to sleep with his loss. As to the speeches of those who remained one thing was remarkable, which was that throughout the whole of them, except possibly the speech of the Advocate General, there was not a single reason produced in favour of retrogression. In fact, some of the members of the Council were so ignorant of the Bill they brought forward that they declared it was not a retrogressive measure. He here wished to remark, that he entirely agreed with the speech delivered by Mr. Telang in the Council and also with Mr. Mehta who concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Telang. Now, let them consider what the apologists of the Bill had said. He would deal with them in the inverse ratio of their importance. First of all then there was the Advocate-General and while he (Captain Selby) had not expected highly statesmanlike views or great earnestness, he had expected that he would have treated such a great subject with more sense of its magnitude. The speech was quite unworthy of the occasion. No lofty views of policy, but mere quibbles about details. Chiefly truisms, such as the advantage of having 1 act instead of 11—a position that nobody ever denied—a trumpery remark about cesspools—a foolish story of an old woman and the Ripon Road—a story only fit to be told by one old woman and listened to by others—a sneer at the Corporation's Executive for that was the only part of the Corporation with which he could have been brought into contact, to the effect that it had learnt its duties at the expense of the Advocate General and other unobtrusive ratepayers, and a remark that the Corporation talked too much, as if the very vehicle by which a deliberative body performed their functions was not talk. He (the speaker) wondered how the High Court performed its duties except by talk. This was the whole contribution of the Chief Law Officer of the Crown to the consideration of a great question! In his opinion the Corporation talked a great deal too little instead of too much. Well, be that as it might let them proceed to the next speech which was delivered by Mr. Naylor in advocating his own ill-conceived, ill-formed and ill-stared bantling. There was not one word or one argument throughout the whole of the dreary length of the magazine article of a speech, justifying or explaining the sweeping change sproposed to be made by this Bill. He actually claimed for the Bill that it extended the Municipal franchise and promoted local self-government, and that it was in harmony with the expressed wishes of the Corporation which he summarised fairly enough thus:—"(1) That the number of members of the Corporation be raised from 64 to 72; (2) that the respective functions of check and control vested in the Corporation and Town Council be in no way lessened; (3) that the chairman of the Town Council be elected by that Council; (4) that the position and duties of the Commissioner remain unaltered; and (5) that his appointment continued to be made by Government." But there was not a word of proof that the Bill did do anything of the sort; indeed the members of the Corporation knew well enough, that it was quite the contrary. But instead of argument, there was a vast deal of talk about names whether the Corporation should be called a "Municipal Council" and the Town Council a "Standing Committee"—things of no sort of importance whatever. There was, besides, a perfect deluge of flattery for the Corporation, flattery which coming from the framer of such a Bill was either the most complete condemnation of his own measure, or else was either insincere or undeserved. He would only trouble this meeting with the following extract:—"The result of the experiments is that for the last twenty-two years the city of Bombay has been under a form of municipal government which has worked smoothly and well, which has given satisfaction both to the people and to the Government, and which has effected in the aspect of Bombay, in its beauty as a city in its convenience, and its healthiness, and its cleanliness—in fact, in everything which betokens a sound municipal administration, changes which are little short of marvellous. If I should appear, in these remarks, to be using the language of exaggeration, I will only appeal to those who knew Bombay, as I knew it, five and twenty years ago. I will also quote the observation of his Excellency the Viceroy, who in replying to the address of the Corporation in November last, said he knew of no municipality imbued with a more "enlightened, wisely progressive and thoroughly practical spirit than the Municipality of Bombay." Not one reason was given as to why the Corporation were to be deprived of the control of the Budget, of roads, of water works, or of drainage. And Mr. Naylor, whilst altering nearly everything constantly argued that little alteration should be made. The last and most important of the speeches was that of Lord Reay. It was the most important speech for two reasons:—(1). It was that of the responsible head of the Government that accepted the Bill, and who was therefore more than any other person responsible for it. (2). Because it contained propositions that they at least would not, he thought, assent to. Lord Reay started off with a position that he for one, could not admit. He said that the fact that Government once proposed a measure that was not retrograde should guarantee them against a charge of retrograde proclivities—a strange argument truly. Even admitting that the first measure was not a bad one, which he (Captain Selby) did not admit, it was no proof whatever that the Bill was not. Lord Reay's arguments seemed very like this.—"I offer to give you a 1,000 rupees note to-day; you, for reasons that are satisfactory to you, refuse to accept it. Some days after I pick your pocket of something that you particularly value, and when charged with the theft become virtuously indignant, and say that I cannot be a thief, I offered to give you Rs. 1,000." With the statement about the control of the purse, other and abler heads than his had dealt and shown the absurd fallacy of the statement that it is in and real sense in the hands of the Corporation. Lord Reay said: "It should not be forgotton that the Municipal Commissioner being an officer of Government is responsible for his recommendations." Now they should not have forgotten that there was nothing, either in the Bill or the existing Acts, obliging the Municipal Commissioner to be an officer of Government. All the power Government had was to appoint and remove, and they might appoint anybody, whether he be a Government servant or not, and by appointing a Government servant, they could acquire no rights that they would not have had if the person appointed had not been a Government servant. The Municipal Commissioner being paid by the Corporation, and being the head of their executive must be responsible to them, and Lord Reay and he (Captain Selby) alike believed that there was the very highest authority for saying—"That no man can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will cleave to the one and despise the other." He left it to the meeting and the public to judge which of their two masters former Municipal Commissioners had cloven to, and which they had despised. Then he went through the fallacies involved in the system:—referring the remaining chapters to certain sub-committees, whose reports on the same were considered by the whole committee so carefully that in very few cases indeed with the exception of the report of the sub-committee over which Major Martin presided, none of the reports of the sub-committee were accepted in their entirety. The average number of members present at each meeting of the whole committee was twenty-three or three more than constituted a quorum for quarterly meetings and eight more than were required to form a quorum of the Corporation according to the provisions of the new Bill. 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The only way to find out what the apologists of the Bill really asserted was to look at their speeches in the Legislative Council. One of the members of that body who spoke in favour of the Bill had since passed away, therefore he (the speaker) would not say anything about that gentleman's speech desiring to remember his virtues only and leave any mistake to sleep with his loss. As to the speeches of those who remained one thing was remarkable, which was that throughout the whole of them, except possibly the speech of the Advocate General, there was not a single reason produced in favour of retrogression. In fact, some of the members of the Council were so ignorant of the Bill they brought forward that they declared it was not a retrogressive measure. He here wished to remark, that he entirely agreed with the speech delivered by Mr. Telang in the Council and also with Mr. Mehta who concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Telang. Now, let them consider what the apologists of the Bill had said. He would deal with them in the inverse ratio of their importance. First of all then there was the Advocate-General and while he (Captain Selby) had not expected highly statesmanlike views or great earnestness, he had expected that he would have treated such a great subject with more sense of its magnitude. The speech was quite unworthy of the occasion. No lofty views of policy, but mere quibbles about details. Chiefly truisms, such as the advantage of having 1 act instead of 11—a position that nobody ever denied—a trumpery remark about cesspools—a foolish story of an old woman and the Ripon Road—a story only fit to be told by one old woman and listened to by others—a sneer at the Corporation's Executive for that was the only part of the Corporation with which he could have been brought into contact, to the effect that it had learnt its duties at the expense of the Advocate General and other unobtrusive ratepayers, and a remark that the Corporation talked too much, as if the very vehicle by which a deliberative body performed their functions was not talk. He (the speaker) wondered how the High Court performed its duties except by talk. This was the whole contribution of the Chief Law Officer of the Crown to the consideration of a great question! In his opinion the Corporation talked a great deal too little instead of too much. Well, be that as it might let them proceed to the next speech which was delivered by Mr. Naylor in advocating his own ill-conceived, ill-formed and ill-stared bantling. There was not one word or one argument throughout the whole of the dreary length of the magazine article of a speech, justifying or explaining the sweeping change sproposed to be made by this Bill. He actually claimed for the Bill that it extended the Municipal franchise and promoted local self-government, and that it was in harmony with the expressed wishes of the Corporation which he summarised fairly enough thus:—"(1) That the number of members of the Corporation be raised from 64 to 72; (2) that the respective functions of check and control vested in the Corporation and Town Council be in no way lessened; (3) that the chairman of the Town Council be elected by that Council; (4) that the position and duties of the Commissioner remain unaltered; and (5) that his appointment continued to be made by Government." But there was not a word of proof that the Bill did do anything of the sort; indeed the members of the Corporation knew well enough, that it was quite the contrary. But instead of argument, there was a vast deal of talk about names whether the Corporation should be called a "Municipal Council" and the Town Council a "Standing Committee"—things of no sort of importance whatever. There was, besides, a perfect deluge of flattery for the Corporation, flattery which coming from the framer of such a Bill was either the most complete condemnation of his own measure, or else was either insincere or undeserved. He would only trouble this meeting with the following extract:—"The result of the experiments is that for the last twenty-two years the city of Bombay has been under a form of municipal government which has worked smoothly and well, which has given satisfaction both to the people and to the Government, and which has effected in the aspect of Bombay, in its beauty as a city in its convenience, and its healthiness, and its cleanliness—in fact, in everything which betokens a sound municipal administration, changes which are little short of marvellous. If I should appear, in these remarks, to be using the language of exaggeration, I will only appeal to those who knew Bombay, as I knew it, five and twenty years ago. I will also quote the observation of his Excellency the Viceroy, who in replying to the address of the Corporation in November last, said he knew of no municipality imbued with a more "enlightened, wisely progressive and thoroughly practical spirit than the Municipality of Bombay." Not one reason was given as to why the Corporation were to be deprived of the control of the Budget, of roads, of water works, or of drainage. And Mr. Naylor, whilst altering nearly everything constantly argued that little alteration should be made. The last and most important of the speeches was that of Lord Reay. It was the most important speech for two reasons:—(1). It was that of the responsible head of the Government that accepted the Bill, and who was therefore more than any other person responsible for it. (2). Because it contained propositions that they at least would not, he thought, assent to. Lord Reay started off with a position that he for one, could not admit. He said that the fact that Government once proposed a measure that was not retrograde should guarantee them against a charge of retrograde proclivities—a strange argument truly. Even admitting that the first measure was not a bad one, which he (Captain Selby) did not admit, it was no proof whatever that the Bill was not. Lord Reay's arguments seemed very like this.—"I offer to give you a 1,000 rupees note to-day; you, for reasons that are satisfactory to you, refuse to accept it. Some days after I pick your pocket of something that you particularly value, and when charged with the theft become virtuously indignant, and say that I cannot be a thief, I offered to give you Rs. 1,000." With the statement about the control of the purse, other and abler heads than his had dealt and shown the absurd fallacy of the statement that it is in and real sense in the hands of the Corporation. Lord Reay said: "It should not be forgotton that the Municipal Commissioner being an officer of Government is responsible for his recommendations." Now they should not have forgotten that there was nothing, either in the Bill or the existing Acts, obliging the Municipal Commissioner to be an officer of Government. All the power Government had was to appoint and remove, and they might appoint anybody, whether he be a Government servant or not, and by appointing a Government servant, they could acquire no rights that they would not have had if the person appointed had not been a Government servant. The Municipal Commissioner being paid by the Corporation, and being the head of their executive must be responsible to them, and Lord Reay and he (Captain Selby) alike believed that there was the very highest authority for saying—"That no man can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will cleave to the one and despise the other." He left it to the meeting and the public to judge which of their two masters former Municipal Commissioners had cloven to, and which they had despised. Then he went through the fallacies involved in the system:—"In those countries where local self-government has reached its highest pitch of perfection—in the Low Countries—after centuries of experience, a careful series of checks has been designed to prevent abuses. The Municipal Council checks the Executive in towns and villages, and the Council itself is checked by representatives of the districts—or, as we should call them, municipalities. The Central Government has a further residuary control." Now, passing over the fact that his chief objection to the Bill was that it *abolishes*, as the *Bombay Gazette* had pointed out many of the most wholesome of the checks on the Executive, he must own he was suspicious of the Dutch system till he knew what it was—because it was used as a sort of argument in favour of this Bill; because he knew continental nations were from an English point of view inclined to be very bugreaucratic and because he remembered an English couplet to this effect—

"The fault of the Dutch
Is giving too little and asking too much,"

which seemed an exact description of the Bill, which indeed gave to the Corporation a great deal too much. However, the *Times of India* shortly afterwards published this Dutch system and it then became immediately apparent that if anyone though could be a stronger condemnation of the new Bill than any other it was this particular Dutch system; because the powers which, in accordance with the system, were vested in the Corporation, and according to the new Bill to be taken away from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. For instance, in the Dutch system, Government possessed scarcely any power of direct interference; and the Major, who was appointed by Government, was bound to carry out the orders of the Corporation, and could at most delay obedience pending a reference to Government through another wholly elective body. Now in Holland the Corporation was bound to keep in its own hands the following powers:—control of the Budget, of roads, water works, drains, and the regulations of fairs and markets. It must be remmberod that nobody even asked for the Dutch system, which was the result of centuries of growth, but that Lord Reay had himself introduced this reference as a species of apology for this Bill. Lord Reay did not think the Bill was retrograde, *i.e.* that it did not retrace steps already taken. Then he (Captain Selby) could only say his Excellency differed from the majority of every section of Bombay society and from the whole press, both English and Vernacular; in conclusion, he deeply regretted that at this time of the day a British Government should have been found to introduce a measure of such a retrograde character, and he felt it to be his duty to the public he represented and his own conscience to oppose it to the very best of his ability. (Applause.)

The Chairman thought that as this matter had been fully discussed in Committee, it would be convenient, if any member wished to take exception to any of the amendments or to the letter, that he should embody all his objections in one speech, and not deal with them separately.

Col. Merewether said he had some propositions to make with regard to the recommendations of the General Committee. There were several proposals in the Bill and in the recommendations of the General Committee, which were of much importance to the Port Trust. But as the Trustees were themselves going to bring these matters to the notice of Government, he did not propose to refer specially to them. The first section, with regard to which he should like to make a proposition was, 5 (1). The committee recommended the omission from it of the words "two elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce." The proposal to give the franchise to the Chamber had originally emanated from a former Committee of the Corporation, and for himself he thought it was of very great importance that a body like the Bombay Chamber of Commerce should have, at least, two representatives on the Corporation. He, therefore, proposed the retention of the words in the section.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji seconded the amendment, saying that the present Committee had gone against a recommendation of the Corporation itself to give one of the most intelligent bodies in the city, representing very large interests, a voice in the Corporation. He would say, without disparagement to any of the present or future members of the Corporation, that it would be very desirable to have two representatives of the Chamber at that Board.

There was some discussion on the propriety of again having debates and divisions on some of the amendments which had been carried at meetings of the Committee of the whole Corporation. Colonel Merewether contended that the Committee was not the Corporation, and he was, therefore, prepared to renew his objections to portions of the amended Bill, and of the letter which it was proposed to forward to Government. On the other hand, it was maintained by several speakers that the amendments agreed upon by the General Committee had been virtually accepted by the Corporation, and, therefore, it would be a waste of time to start discussions upon them once again.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta said whether there was going to be a detailed discussion or not, as one who had been connected with the working of the Municipal constitution for the last twenty years, one thing he would say emphatically, that he entirely agreed with the conclusions which the Committee of the whole Corporation had arrived at with regard to the Municipal Bill. (Hear, hear.) Those were the conclusions which the Corporation had arrived at, on two previous occasions, after careful and lengthened deliberations, and they had been communicated unreservedly to Government. He took that opportunity of saying that he adhered to the conclusions which the Corporation had formed on those two occasions, and that he adhered to the conclusions which the Committee had again adopted a third time on the same lines. (Applause.)

The Hon. Rao Saheb Mundlik said that whatever might be his opinion on individual sections of the Bill, that was neither the time nor the place to discuss them. (Hear, hear.) If they were to go on discussing the Bill over and over again, they could never get on.

Dr. Arnott said he very cordially sympathized with Colonel Merewether in the public spirit which he had shown in again bringing forward a very important amendment. It appeared to be the intention of the meeting, as far as one could judge by appearances, to forbid the minorities from having a voice at all. He would not take up their time by discussing the question whether the Chamber of Commerce should be represented or not. It was quite sufficient to say that this Corporation had on a former occasion decided by a considerable majority that there should be members of the Chamber of Commerce on the Corporation. It was a very small majority that had decided at the meeting of the General Committee that the Chamber should have no representatives there. With all deference to those who made the noise, Dr. Arnott said, he begged to differ from them. (Laughter.)

The amendment was lost, only five members voting for it.

Colonel Merewether then rose to move another amendment in sub-section 5 (1). The amendment was in favour of making, as was proposed in the draft Bill, the Municipal Commissioner a member of the Town Council. The speaker considered it of very great importance that the Commissioner should not only be a member of the Town Council, but also that he should be always its Chairman. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He could not be a member of the Town Council, without being a member of the Corporation, which, too, was extremely desirable. They had a succession of most able and painstaking men as Chairmen of the Town Council But it was not their business to be thoroughly well up in every subject that came before the Town Council. It was necessary that as Chairman of the Town Council they should have a man who knew all the subjects perfectly well, and such a one could be found only in the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Duxbury seconded the motion. He thought that the Commissioner would be a very valuable acquisition as a member of the Corporation and the Town Council. As a member, they would get from the Municipal Commissioner much valuable information. As Mr. Duxbury was proceeding with his remarks, some of the members again expressed their disapproval by stamping their feet.

Mr. Duxbury: Mr. Chairman, I wish you to call Dr. Blaney to order. (Dr. Blaney: "Hear, hear," and laughter. The noise continued.) I would wish, Mr. Chairman, that as we are here on business, and doing very important business, you will exercise your prerogative and would not allow speakers to be knocked down in the manner in which Dr. Blaney is doing. (Hear, hear, from Dr. Blaney and laughter.) It ill becomes this Corporation to have this stamping of the feet and knocking on the heads, when important business is going on. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney said he had heard Colonel Merewether's speech twice, and he had now heard Mr. Duxbury for the third time on the subject. He was extremely obliged to them for so persistently impressing upon them their own views on the qualifications of the Municipal Commissioner. (Laughter.)

The amendment, on being put to the vote, found only three supporters.

One of the sections is to the effect that a person is disqualified to be a member of the Corporation, by reason of his having undergone a term of six months' imprisonment. Colonel Merewether proposed that the section should rather be omitted altogether than that it should be in any way implied that the person whose term of imprisonment had been less than six months was a fit and proper person to be a member.

Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban admitted that Colonel Merewether had every right to propose his amendments one by one. But seeing the time of the meeting, he asked whether it would not be better on Colonel Merewether's part to submit all his amendments together. Such a course would save the time of the meeting. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman thought that that would certainly be the best course, but it was in Colonel Merewether's hands to adopt the suggestion.

Colonel Merewether's amendment having found no seconder, it fell to the ground.

The Chairman thought that it was plain from the sense of the meeting that it was decidedly against the proposals submitted by Col. Merewether. He had every right to bring them forward, but it was a mere waste of time to do so.

Colonel Merewether said it was obvious that there was no chance of his propositions being carried, and he would not, therefore, go on with them. (Applause.)

Rao Saheb Mundlik observed that the Bill was a retrograde measure. But the question was whether the Corporation had progressed or retrograded since the new constitution was formed. The Government had expressed their opinion in such cordial terms of approval of both the Corporation and the Town Council, that he did not think the commendation would have been bestowed on them, if it had not been fully deserved. But the Government seemed to say you are so valuable, that we will now dispense with your services. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Colonel Merewether here rose to propose some amendments to the letter which was prepared to be forwarded to Government. But none of them found any seconder.

In the course of discussion, Colonel Portman regretted that he was absent from Bombay at the time this important Bill was discussed. Although he was not going to move any amendments at the meeting, he might say that he did not approve of everything that the Committee had done, and that if the Select Committee were to call upon him to state his reasons, he would be willing to do so.

The original motion proposed by Captain Selby was then adopted by the meeting.

At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Chairman expressed his sense of the debt the Corporation owed to the exertions of the Chairman of the General Committee. Without expressing his whole concurrence in the Bill he (the Chairman) must still express his admiration for the excellent work done by some of the member. (Applause.)

The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL meeting of members of the association was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to receive the report of the outgoing committee and to confirm the nomination of members of the new committee for the year 1887-88. Mr. J. M. Ryrie (Messrs. Ewart Latham and Company,) deputy chairman of the association, presided. There were also present—Messrs. H. W Uloth (P. and O. Company,) J. G. Russell (Benn, Ashley and Company,) N. S. Glazebrook (Lyon and Company,) H. F. Wagstaff (South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand,) A. Wortinton (Kerr, Tarruck and Company,) and A. Kreck (Volkart Brothers.) The following report of the directors was submitted:—

THE committee have the pleasure to submit to the members of the Association the fourteenth annual report on the various subjects which have been dealt with during the year, and the usual statement of the funds and affairs of the Association. Although there have been several important losses of vessels trading to and from Bombay, notably the P. & O. steamer Tasmania wrecked on the Coast of Corsia on 19th April; the s. s. Teddington which ran on a Sunken Rock in the Red Sea on June 10th; and the s.s. Lamport which left this port for Marseilles on 4th June and has not since been heard of, the average result of the year's operations may be regarded as fairly satisfactory to local Underwriters, and there has fortunately been an entire immunity throughout the twelve months of any casualties from stress of weather in the Indian Ocean or on the Coast within a considerable radius from the port. In this respect Bombay compares most favorably with the other leading ports in the East, the excellence of her harbour and the safety of its approaches, exempting her trade from the liablity to such disasters as have unfortunately been only too numerous during the year in the Bay of Bengal and the further Eastern seas. The first subject of importance which your

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted unde the scale.

COME and SEE our NewFitted Work Baskets, also Writing Desks and Work Boxes, as well as Plush Photo Frames, in great variety. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, TO BE LET for November, with option of removal. Rent Rs. 200. "B. G.," *Gazette* Office.

JUST ARRIVED,—Silk Sock Suspenders, Re. 1-12; Shirt Sleeve Suspenders, Re. 1; Scarf Adjusters 4" Patent Spring Collar Studs, Re 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 each. Solitaires, Rs. 3-8 and 9-8 per pair. THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Rampart Row.

COOK AND SON'S MOONLIGHT EXCURSION in the HARBOUR, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 8-30 p.m.

SOME SKILLED FITTERS and TURNERS Wanted by C. JOST & Co., 16, Church Gate Street.

ON VIEW, Mr. G. A. Barnett's valuable Plants, Spanish and Bassora Fowls Cow and Calf, Lady's Side saddle, &c., &c., at Breach Candy, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 7-30 a. m.

REQUIRED, IMMEDIATELY, by 2 BACHELORS (Europeans) Board and Lodgings in the Fort, "J.B.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a well experienced Railway TICKET PRINTER. Salary above Rs. 100. Apply to "BETTA," care of this paper.

TO LET, 1st and 2nd Floors with Upper Room, the latter open to Sea and Westerly breeze, at Rope Walk Lane. Apply to S. P. FRAZER and Co., 17, Meadow Street, Fort.

LAX, the popular APPETISER and Tobacco Sauce, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a Splendid large MIRROR, to be seen at Temple Bar Building, near the Scotch Church, Rampart Row, Fort.

SINGER'S OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. FOR CASH MACHINES,

ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

ASTOUNDING BARGAINS.—Do not omit to pay a visit to the CASH BAZAAR, LD., in liquidation, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

KEROSINE, SNOWFLAKE, 150° TEST, in fine condition, for sale in suitable quantities at VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.'s, Gunpowder Bunder and Khoja Mohalla.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, 6, Rampart Row.

ROSS' RAPID SYMMETRICAL LENSES, 8½ by 6½, 10 by 8, 12 by 10; early application requested. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWER "FOUNTAIN HOTEL" re-opened on 10th October, also the Proprietor's new Shop in the Bazar; and several houses to let. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE.

TO BROKERS, RESTAURANT KEEPERS, &c.—For sale on board H. M. S. "Turquoise," in Bombay Harbour, Mess Traps, electroplated Articles, &c. Apply on board between 10 a.m., and 4 p.m.

BRACELETS and NECKLETS, 18 ct. and 22 ct. Gold, Indian and English made, of the Latest and very Fancy Patterns. Price Rs. 125 to Rs. 250. At S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES, with partition for Sword and Helmet, Infantry 40 in long; Cavalry 43 in.; also Air tight Japanned Boxes, Ladies Dress Boxes, &c., &c. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 5.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built, near Gymkhana, Church, &c., is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Each Bedroom has Bath and Dressing Room attached.

RIVERSIDE, Medium size Campaign Lever Watches, at Rs. 16-8, are unequalled by any Local Silver cased Watch sold in India, now or nigh the Price advertised. Address "G. A. CHAMPIE & Co.," Agent, Bombay and Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED, per s. s. Malwa and Ravenna, black and dark blue Coating of best quality and in nice and different patterns. Sold by retail sale, and Parsee Coats made to order. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, Meadow Street.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

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SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done into VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 1 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Ports Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved Rs. 6-8.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE of old Books, Furniture, Single Harness, China and Coir Matting, &c.

On TUESDAY the 1st November, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows streets, Fort, by order of O. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. J., and in John George Watson Gould and Oomer Hajee Memon carried on business as dealers in old Books under the name of G. Gould and Co., insolvents, a quantity of old books, table, shelf, &c., also 2 teakwood (plate glass) show cases (made to order), office writing table, pigeon holes, hatstand, iron cots, china and coir matting, sets of single harness, jools, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Oct. 27, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable pension and tax vacant pieces of land at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the sea, suitable for building purposes.

On SATURDAY, the 5th Nov. next, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the owners to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable free-hold plot of vacant land,

All that piece or parcel of vacant pension and tax land, situate at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3,909 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the west by sea-shore, on the east by Nepean Sea Road, on the south by the property of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Boitlboye, on the north by the property of Mr. Chubildas Lalookhoy.

The frontage of the land is about 100 feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Oct. 27, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Kassara Bunder—

150 tons superior Moulmein teak squares.

And at Mazagon Darookhana—

50 tons superior teak boards and scantlings, of various sizes,

in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, and close to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Pearse & Co., Ld., the valuable, and handsome richly carved and plain blackwood, teakwood and satinwood inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome, table ornaments and flower vases, 1, 2 and 3 light hanging and standard lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, firstrate pictures, &c., The property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Kapp, a handsome English-built canoe-shaped landau, a pair of handsome grey Arab horses, a set of plated mounted double harness, lady's saddle, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, &c., the property of C. E. G. Chawwood, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

The property of Dr. Henry Cook.

1 Handsome English-built light, single-seated brougham by W. F. Thorn, London.

The property of Professor W. Wordsworth.

1 Handsome strong-built light victoria in excellent order.

1 Handsome powerful bay Arab horse going in both saddle and harness.

1 Set brass-mounted single harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their Room,

5 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhoties.
15 cases prints.
6 ,, assorted coloured woollen cloth.
5 ,, T. red cambrics.

On account of the concerned—

2 cases assorted buttons.
5 ,, toys.
20 bundles T. red yarn.

AT 2 p.m.

1 light handsome victoria.
1 strong second hand brougham.
1 chestnut C. B. mare, "naughty girl" firstrate polo pony played in last two tournaments, 7 years old, 13-2, is also a very good hack.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, sale commencing at p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Government House Road, Parell, the valuable and handsome French polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, a large size aviary with birds English fowls, a collection of choice plants and roses in tubs and pots, &c. The property of W. H. WALKER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by Mrs. Curse tbai, widow of the late Mr. Pestonjee Merwanjee, to sell by Public Auction on the Kalbdevie Road, close to the shop of Mr. Khakeshboy Pudumsey, the whole of the stock in trade of the said deceased, consisting of blackwood and teakwood richly carved and plain household and office furniture, glassware, crockery, electro-plated ware, cutlery, a very handsome real China dinner service, table and hanging kerosine oil and argand lamps, Japanese screens, folding chair, flower vases, table ornaments, corner bags, albums, and a variety of fancy goods too numerous to mention in detail.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 27, 1887.

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA. Orders Registered by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., General House furnishers, 18, Marine Street.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON, MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M. Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas. No. 23, RAMPART ROW. Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES. CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS. (Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

Offices.—Old Bond Street London. 3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.

CONSOLS recovered the previous day's drop of ¼, and were again quoted in London yesterday at 102⅛. French Rentes were ¼ per cent. down in Paris at 109. Silver, according to Reuter, had declined another 1-16d., say to 43 13-16d. per oz.; but the recent fall in the value of the metal has had no depressing influence on Rupee Securities, which at £69¾ and £72½ for the two denominations, respectively, stand on the same level as on last Friday, when Silver was ⅛d. per oz. dearer. Indian Sterling Loan comes unaltered at 102.

Wheat was unchanged at home yesterday; and in the Mincing Lane markets there was no movement, except in the case of Coffee which, continuing flat, had declined 6d. per cwt. Mid-Plantation, and 2s. per cwt. for Medium Mysore at 94s. 6d. and 96s. respectively.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening with total Sales estimated at 12,000 bales, of which Surats, the market for which continued firm, were credited with the large proportion of 2,500 bales. Ready Mid-Uplands were still quoted at 5⅛d. per lb., but in American Arrivals there was a decline of 1-32d. per lb. in all positions.

The Manchester market had been quiet, and quotations for 7 lb. Grey Shirtings and 5¼ lb. Madapollams come 1d., and for 45 in 9 lbs. Shirtings 1½d. lower. 40s. Mule Twist, however, was ¼d. per lb. higher.

At 9⅝ cents for spot Mid-Uplands, and 9·69 cents for February Futures, New York quotations were quite unchanged yesterday. The Receipts at the U. S. Posts were 50,000 bales, comparing as follows with the arrivals in the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Tuesday's Receipts	50,000	45,000	46,000
Three days' do.	156,000	139,000	147,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	1,693,000	1,721,000	1,269,000

WHEAT.—In view of the more free arrivals of EkDani, dealers have put down the rates 1 anna per cwt., say to Rs. 4-7-0 for the first quality, and Rs. 4-6-0 for the second, but this concession has not attracted business, which continues to be on a small scale, and confined to dealers.

SEEDS.—Nothing of importance is passing in any kind, but the paucity of supplies enables dealers to keep up prices in the face of little more than a retail demand.

COTTON.—Contracts are reported to have been made by European firms after business hours last evening in New Broach, for March delivery at Rs 220; Julgaum, at Rs. 185; and Khangaum, at Rs. 194. To-day the firmness of holders has militated against business, and beyond some contracts in Julgaum for January-February delivery at Rs. 183 to Rs. 184, and in Khangaum for March at Rs. 193 we have heard of nothing passing.

There are still buyers of Broach in the market at Rs. 219, but sellers will not now take less than Rs. 221. New Julgaum for January delivery is Rs. 186, and for March Rs. 183 per candy. Khangaum for February-March delivery is Rs. 195. Bengals are quoted at Rs. 144 for "Good" sellers, but no buyers; and Rs. 165 for "Fine" buyers but no sellers. In "Fully Good," contracts for some 500 bales for January delivery between dealers are reported at Rs. 154 per candy. New Bhownuggur for April is quoted at Rs. 192, but we hear of nothing doing in this growth. Of old Cotton over 2,000 bales are reported to have been taken for local consumption, consisting of 1,200 bales Indore, at Rs. 158; 500 Julgaum, at Rs. 173; 100 Coimbatore, at Rs. 192½; 150 Compta, at Rs. 160½; 50 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 182 to Rs. 183; and 175 Westerns, at Rs. 171½ to Rs. 179. We also hear that some Westerns, of about F. G. F. quality were taken yesterday by European buyers at Rs. 172 per candy.

FREIGHTS are quiet, and we make no change in our last quotations. The Clan Forbes (s) is reported to have been fixed for Marseilles at 11s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE, as we anticipated last evening, has been steady pending the receipt of advices regarding Council allotments and the re-opening of the Calcutta market to-morrow. Forward drawing rates are 1s. 4⅛d. for demand for January, and 1s. 4 29-32d. for March. Credits are 1s. 5 1-32d. for next month and 1s. 5 1-16d. thence to the end of the year. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4⅛d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ...	1s. 5d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ...	1·80.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day, and opened rather weak at 99½ for cash; but the rate strengthened during the afternoon, and at closing we quote 99 9-16 for money, and 99 3-8 for the November account. 4½ per cents. are steady, but neglected at 102½.

SHARES.—The firm tone and upward tendency in the prices of Mill Shares, which was noticeable in this market yesterday, has been sustained again to-day, and the transactions which have been reported show an advance of Rs. 2½ in Albert Edward and Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 5 in Framji Petit, Queen, and Ripon. Mofussil Press Shares are also Rs. 2½ dearer.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Comb. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	787½
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	₰	₰	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation ...	81,000	100	all	17½ do.	645
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	118xd
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	–	£100	–	–	£171

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.ct	130 / 124
Badhan Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bapty Co. Ld.	225		185	nil.	95
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ...		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mills.	750	500	500	11 p.c	505
Bombay Saw Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	15 p.ct.	190
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2½	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,87½
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	725
Bombay Municipal Bonds		–	–	5 p.c.	10 ¾
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	14 NP
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	73xd
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Rs. 1
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250	..	190
Kemp & Co. Ld. ...	4,000	20	17½	Rs. 25	345
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co. ...	200	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	45
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	60	1,000	Rs. 19	310
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	p.c.	103
Soundy & Co., Ld....	1,000	100	10	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld...	12,500	25	7	Rs. 2	7½xd
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,500	100	100	6s 10	195
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	nil.	75
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p.c.	165

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER, FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S., TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system. No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street. (Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—October 22, at Cuddapah, the wife of W Howard Campbell, London Mission, Cuddapah, of a son.

HARWARD—October 20, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain H B Harward, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, of a son.

STANES—October 20, at Coonoor, the wife of J Stanes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIRCH—REEDE—October 6, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev Brook Deedes, John William Birch, to Miss Dolphine Julie Leila Reede.

MACGOWEN—REDE—October 6, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev Brooke Deedes, William MacGowen, to Miss Caroline Eliza Rede.

DEATHS.

LYONS—October 23, at Madras, from cholera, Helen Henrietta, relict of the late J W Lyons, aged 45 years, 7 months and 28 days.

LYONS—October 23, at Madras, from cholera, Katherine Martin, the dearly beloved wife of H W Lyons, and daughter of G Barclay, of Ootacamund, aged 22 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1887.

IF the state of business permits of it the Corporation will at their meeting to-day discuss Sir Henry Morland's motion for rescinding the resolution for the construction of the Municipal hall and offices on the Oval, and asking Government for the site of the Cathedral High School. Some delay has occurred in bringing the Chairman's project before the Corporation, but we do not think that its prospects of acceptance have been in any way injured thereby. In the interval the general idea of the scheme has been freely discussed, and in the discussion more than one telling argument in its favour has been evolved. For instance the case for the Oval site has been substantially weakened, not alone by the advocates of the nearer site, but by some who have not as yet committed themselves to the latter. We have already pointed to the delay in building the Municipal offices upon the Oval, and to the narrow majority by which that site was adopted, as indications of a lack of enthusiasm for it, and possibly of doubt, after all, in its suitability. But new doubt has been cast upon it by an effort on the part of some members of the Corporation who are still reluctant to build upon the better and more central site to find a home for the Municipality in the building which has been destined for a Government Central Press. Whatever judgment can be pronounced upon that project —and we cannot see how it can be favourable —the fact that it has been brought forward at this time indicates a discontent with the site selected last year which is very natural, and with which we believe public opinion to be in hearty accord.

It would be fighting over again an old battle which was fought with some persistency in our columns and in the Corporation last year to restate at this time the long catalogue of objections to the Oval site. The reasons which urged the London Chamber of Commerce and the commercial community in general to oppose Keusington as a site for the Imperial Institute apply, *mutatis mutandis*, and with superior force, to a project which would fix our Municipal offices on a spot which would be suitable if they were the offices of a Municipality of Colaba, but which would be eminently unsuitable and eminently inconvenient for the seven hundred thousand people of the native town, the nearest amongst whom would be nearly a mile away from it. The Oval site, to look at it from the point of view of locality alone, is virtually suburban to the bulk of the population of Bombay, and any change by which this undesirable characteristic was reduced would be an improvement upon it. Apparently, however, it is open to objections other than local, and some who are content to cling to the neighbourhood, inconvenient though it is, are so far dissatisfied with the Oval itself that they wish to utilize the still unutilized Central Press. It will be curious to see how they make out their case; but we understand that somewhere in the Corporate bosom is a scheme, more or less complete, for turning this building into a more or less composite dwelling place for the Municipality. Composite we say, because part of the scheme as we understand it is to let off the ground-floor in shops. The authors of this project would deserve to be credited with at all events a frugal mind, were it not unfortunately the case that side by side with a proposal thus to earn an honest income in shop rents is one to balance the shop-letting part of the enterprise by running up a magnificent marble staircase, as worthy of the dignity of the Municipality as the shops below would be unworthy of it. As to the building as it stands, product as it is of more than one mind, it is not to be woudered at that to say the least harmony is not its strong point, and nothing that we have heard of its internal arrangements leads to a belief in its structural convenience. But we are not called upon just now to inquire into the suitability of the Central Press building for any purpose, not even for that for which it was designed. The Corporation are not likely to be persuaded that it can be made, with or without a bazaar on the ground-floor, a suitable habitation for them and the Municipal Administration; and the fact that some of the Corporators have fixed their thoughts upon it as providing a way of escape from the Oval site seems to us to call attention neither to the merits nor the demerits of the new Central Press building, but to all that is objectionable in that site. There must be somewhere a deeply rooted objection to it if as a last resort those who shrink from taking it up look for the seat of Municipal Administration in a building begun, continued, and ended without the thought of its being applied to any such purpose; and Sir Henry Morland may fairly claim those who have started the scheme as upholders of at any rate the negative which is implied in his motion—namely that the site resolved upon in June of last year ought not to be adhered to.

So far the alternative suggestion strengthens his case, and from the proposition that the Oval site should be abandoned to the proposition that the Cathedral High School site should be secured is not a long step, especially for those who are to-day halting between the two, and wondering whether the Corporation will not have done enough in abandoning a bad site for an inappropriate building. The answer, of course, is that they will not have done enough. It is to be hoped that those who started the objection to "leavings" when the High School ground was suggested will not forget that line of argument if it should be necessary to show cause against taking up, for the purposes of a civic hall, a building designed for industrial use, and which combines the workshop and the warehouse to a degree that would obviously militate against its consecration to public purposes. This would be taking to "leavings" with a vengeance, the "leavings" being an entire building which if taken at all would have to be taken as it stood, with inconveniences and incongruities for the most part quite incapable of redress. The Corporation ought to be in no need of advice as to the necessity of acting in this matter with free hands, and they will not, we imagine, be easily persuaded to take upon themselves a building in no degree an embodiment of their own intentions and in the construction of which, for the best of reasons, they had no voice. They must on the other hand appreciate the liberty of action which the Cathedral School site will afford them. Here they may build for themselves, and it would be their own fault if the building failed to meet their requirements. The plans which will be before the Corporation to-day will, it may be believed, remove such fears as may exist that the present building will prove an obstacle to an effective and convenient use of the site. It will form a very small part of the general design, and it seems to harmonize and fit in with it in a fashion which removes all reasonable objections to the plan of incorporating an existing building with a larger one. Considering the lines on which the roads have been laid out at this spot it is extremely doubtful if any architect building a Municipal office on the site would have used the angle otherwise than it has been used, so that the ground plan which has been prepared for the Corporation may be said to have been scarcely at all restricted by the presence of the school at the southern end of the site. To all interests and purposes therefore it is clear ground on which the Corporation will be able to build if they choose this site. We do not pretend to anticipate either the wishes or the decisions of the Government in this matter. But we should be surprised if they were to impose any such onerous conditions as to structure or design upon building on this site as they would so easily be tempted to impose were the scheme for building on the Oval persisted in. As a matter of fact they forbid building on that site until the City Extension Committee have reported, and the prohibition gives rise to the belief either that they do not wish the Corporation to build there at all, or that they will be somewhat exacting in the conditions which they will impose. Enough has been already said, and especially by those who are suggesting the transformation of the Central Press into Municipal offices, to establish the advantage of abandoning a site to the occupation of which there are obstacles and objections of a very serious kind. Now that the opportunity has presented itself for erecting the great civic building in the most central situation in the city, in its due place in the cluster of public buildings which are the pride of the New Bombay, and above all in much closer proximity to the native town, the Corporation would do something less than their duty to the public, and especially to the vast population who live northward of the Esplanade, if they failed to make use of it. If some of them are reluctant to turn their backs upon a former resolution, let them remember that that resolution is now sixteen months old, and that it seems more difficult to give effect to it now than it was at the time it was carried. The Corporation will not stultify itself in abandoning a bad plan for a good one, but it will stultify itself if it allows much longer to remain on its records a resolution which it cannot carry out even if it wished to. And, as we have shown, it is very doubtful if it so wishes.

THE Corporation have sent in to the Government a very candid opinion on the demerits of the Municipal Bill, and their opinion thus formally stated has been emphasized by an equally candid speech from Captain Selby, whose labours as Chairman of the General Committee for reporting upon the Bill have been cordially acknowledged. Captain Selby's lively speech speeding the letter of protest to the Government went over ground on which it would be well if Government could be induced to meet him and the public of Bombay. "Why did you bring in a Bill which takes from us half our Municipal liberties?" is the plain question that we have all been asking for weeks past, and we ask it still after the statement of objects and reasons has been examined and re-examined and after the speeches of every apologist for the Bill in Council have been read and re-read. It is hard to find out from which of two assumptions we ought to start if we are to do justice to the Government in this matter. If they meant to curtail the powers of the Corporation and give us less local self-government than we have under the existing law, then we must go to Captain Selby's well stored vocabulary for the word in which to characterize the association of an enterprise of that kind with a generous recognition of all that Bombay had done in the particular line in which it is now sought to cripple its energies. If on the other hand they had no such desire—if they honestly thought that the Bill would extend our local liberties and make our local Government more efficient—there is something alarming in the simplicity of these good men. Doctors who administer acids in the innocent belief that they are alkaloids do not greatly help themselves by the plea that they meant well, and it would be a disquieting thing to the Presidency at large if it should turn out that it is being administered by clever and well-meaning men at head-quarters who can stifle liberties without knowing it, and whose measures are not at any time safe against producing an effect the precise opposite of that which they intend. There is, we own, not much to choose in the result between the theory of an accidental attack upon Municipal liberties and that of an attack of a more deliberate kind. But a reading of the apologies for the Bill that have been heard in Council confines us to that narrow choice, unless indeed these were all meant to apply to some other and better Bill, which was changed in the printer's hands as children may be changed at nurse, so that the measure on which much indignation and many laborious days have been spent in the Corporation and elsewhere be a mere changeling, ugly as is its kind, and the object of no one's affection. If it is a changeling that we have had sent to us the Government must not delay producing the rightful and the more comely offspring that must have been with them in Council when they were describing a Bill of amiable and beneficent intentions.

IT is becoming more and more clear that the armour of our future manufacture will be made of compound metal, and that we shall not follow the French in adopting steel plates. It is equally certain that steel shot and shell are a necessity if we are to penetrate the armour of our enemies. The reason for this apparently contradictory teaching is simple enough and lies in the radical difference in the work required from shell and from armour. The former is simply required to do its work once, to force its way through or into the armour plates of an enemy's ship; having done all the damage it can, its future is of no importance, and it may break up or be destroyed in any way. It is true that makers of steel projectiles pride themselves on the fact that their samples pass through thicknesses of armour without breaking up, but this is only because they consider the fact to be a proof of the excellence of those projectiles and not in any way because of the fact itself. Therefore steel is employed as being harder and stronger than any other metal for the purposes of a single blow, and more likely to do the required work. Armour on the contrary is expected to withstand a long series of blows without giving way, and, though the French steel plates do not actually fall before the shot yet they crack up into numberless pieces and are only kept in place by their bolts. Therefore England leans more towards the compound armour with its hard steel face and tough back, as being capable of both resisting the entrance of a projectile and remaining unshattered even if it enters. This explains in a great measure the unwillingness of the Home authorities to come to any decision on the subject until the truth was known, but now steel shells are being made

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The demonstrations by the unemployed are gradually dwindling away and the movement is subsiding.

THREATENING OUTLOOK IN ZULULAND.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Oct. 25.

In consequence of the threatening outlook of affairs in Zululand the Dragoons will be accompanied by a Battery of Artillery.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

SPEECH BY SIGNOR CRISPI.

TURIN, Oct. 25.

Signor Crispi is here and has made a speech, in which he said that, in his recent interview with Prince Bismarck, the German Chancellor has expressed his determination to maintain peace in Europe.

Signor Crispi dwelt at some length on the friendly relations that happily exist between Italy and France.

Signor Crispi said that, while Italy was an ally of the Central Powers, she was in full accord with England, and that on the seas she was England's staunchest ally.

THE ITALIAN EXPEDITION TO ABYSSINIA.

Alluding to the expedition about to start for Abyssinia, Signor Crispi said it was necessary to avenge the honour of Italy in Abyssinia for what had taken place in Massowah in the early part of the year, and that done Italy would be ready to enter into negotiations with King John.

THE MILITARY SCANDALS IN FRANCE.

TOURS, Oct. 26.

A stormy meeting of the electors has taken place; they expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the explanations given by M. Wilson, President Grévy's son-in-law, to the charges made against him of complicity in the late scandals in connection with the sale of Military decorations, and they demand that he should resign his seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

PLOT TO MURDER PRINCE FERDINAND.

SOFIA, Oct. 26.

The Government have received information of a plot, concocted by the Slavs, to murder Prince Ferdinand.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Surat, with the English mails of 14th October, left here for Bombay at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, and the same Company's s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind left for Colombo, &c., at 11 o'clock the same night.

THE BURMA HONOURS LIST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

The local paper states that the Burmese Honours list is expected to be published shortly in the *London Gazette*, news having reached India that the Home authorities are finally dealing with it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived on Monday at Rurki, where his Excellency and Lady Roberts are guests of Colonel Blood.

On Tuesday there was a parade of troops in the garrison followed by a visit to the barracks and hospital.

A HYDERABAD SECRETARYSHIP.

Captain Sutherland, once of the Bengal Staff Corps, has returned to India and rejoined his post as Personal Secretary to the Minister of Hyderabad.

THE PARSEE HIGH PRIEST AT KHANDWA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDWA, Oct. 26.

The Parsee High Priest Sirdar Dustoor Hoshang arrived here by the mail to-day and was received by the Parsee community here. In the evening an address of welcome with a rich shawl was presented, the venerable Doctor acknowledging the gift in fitting terms. Great enthusiasm prevails amongst the Parsees here. The reverend gentleman leaves to-morrow for Mhow.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nepaul arrived here last evening one day before due date.

SUEZ, Oct. 25.

The P. O. Co.'s steamer Australia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Munroe arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on Saturday night.

ADEN, Oct. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Warora, outward bound for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, left here this evening.

PENANG, Oct. 26.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 15th, arrived here yesterday.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar (extra), which left Bombay on the 13th instant, arrived here at 10 a.m. yesterday.

The same Co.'s s.s. Deccan (extra) left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, Oct. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bokhara, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dholleras	3⅞

The Manchester market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-0
8¼ „ do.	6-0
40s Mule Twist	0-8½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
4½ per cent. „	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	43 13-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Elephant Point Penang Capable interrupted.
Mauritius mail closes at Aden on the forenoon of Saturday 29.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Oct. 25.

10 p.m.	79·9

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	84·1
2 p.m.	90·6
6 p.m.	87·4

MILITARY NEWS.

OFFICERS of the Royal Artillery and British and Native Infantry appointed to Native Cavalry are to be reported on after six months as to their fitness for service with Cavalry; if the report is favourable they will then be attached to a British Cavalry regiment for a period of four months, and will proceed, at their own expense, to the nearest station where one is quartered.

It has been decided, as a special measure, to meet the demand for Probationers for the Indian Staff Corps at the present time, to allow officers serving elsewhere than in India, who are under 25 years of age and otherwise qualified, without restrictions as to service or regimental duty, to be recommended for appointment, para. 2 of certificate B of India Army Circulars 165 of 1884 being omitted, if the necessary attainments cannot be certified to.

THE military post at Myotha has been handed over to the Burma police, and the troops withdrawn thence to Choungwa, with the exception of the Cavalry detachment, which will remain until further orders.

THE A-1 Royal Artillery will leave Dinapore on the 2nd proximo *en route*, *viâ* Benares and Allahabad, for Cawnpore, which they will reach on the 6th December.

THE Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, proceeds on tour of inspection from Calcutta on the 1st November to Rawal Pindi, where he will remain from the 6th to the 17th; thence to Dera Ismail Khan from the 18th to the 22nd, and onwards to Quetta, arriving there on 28th November, returning to Ferozepore on 8th December, which he will reach on the 16th idem. On the 20th he will leave for Agra, at which station he will remain till the 7th January; Fategarh from 8th to 19th January; Cawnpore from 20th to 31st January; Allahabad from 1st to 12th February; and he will return to Calcutta on the 14th idem. The Inspector-General has just returned to duty from four months' leave to Europe, and will inspect Fort William Arsenal on Saturday the 22nd Oct.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE tenth annual report of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps for the season 1886-87, which has been compiled by Captain E. F. Nicholson, Officiating Adjutant, has just been published. Since the last report the Poona detachment has been formed into a separate corps, and the equipment and name of the Mounted Rifles has been changed without, however severing their connection with the corps as regards general efficiency, the shooting of the corps is good, the figure of merit being 20 points above that of last season. The report adds.

The Battalion Parades have not been quite as well attended as those of last year, and it is to be regretted that no attempt was made, except by D Co., to hold Company Parades. It would add greatly to the efficiency of Companies if even one third of members could meet once or twice in each month, with their Officers and Sergeants, for Company Training.

A statement is published showing the increase and decrease in the corps in detail since last season. The total strength in 1886-87 was 695 against 729 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 34. The following table shows the number of extra-efficients and efficients during the past three years:—

Company.	Extra-efficient.	Efficient.	Total.	Commanded by
A	50	16	66	Capt. Baird.
B	41	10	51	„ Brown.
C	31	11	42	„ Place.
D	64	35	99	„ Nicholson.
E	63	33	96	„ Boughton.
F	39	16	55	„ Freeborn.
I	32	21	53	Lieut. F. W. English.
K	29	20	49	C. Sergt. Rhenius.
M	33	19	52	Sergt. Charde.
N	21	3	24	Capt. Little.
Mounted Troop	33	10	45	
Total 1886-87	440	206	646	
„ 1885-86	369	341	710*	
„ 1884-85	441	273	687*	

* Bombay companies only.

Having briefly referred to the annual inspection and the Volunteer Brigade Parade in March last, a table is given showing the numbers exercised in musketry, D. and E. Companies show the greatest number exercised. Lieutenant T. M. English is the battalion shot with a score of 259, Vol. Knight, E. Company being second with 256. The following statement shows the figure of merit of each company:—

	1885-86	1886-87.
A Co.	143·01	154·87
B „	155·79	172·91
C „	149·32	153·96
D „	159·16	158·11
E „	166·96	170·79
F „	150·02	157·61
I „	127·07	142·99
K „	127·55	149·24
M „	102·31	130·47
N „	.....	135·01
Light Horse	147·50	152·29*
Total	132·50	156·40

Not Included.

Regarding arms, clothing, &c., the report says:—

The Chief Civil Master Armourer has not as yet held his annual inspections regret to say that many rifles have been returned in a very discreditable condition and that the usual difficulty exists of inducing Volunteers to return their arms to Head Quarters. I anticipate a great saving in the clothing account for the past 12 months owing to the great care observed by Quarter Master Soundy and to the rules drawn up by a special Committee with regard to Cadets's Clothing.

Sergeant-Major Walsh has been discharged on completion of 21 years' service.

The reports quotes at length the account published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the storming of Ghat Cooper, and adds:—

In the first place there were two points which one could not help noticing from their great importance, *viz.*, the marked difference in the control of fire, which was throughout by volleys and perfectly in hand; and the much greater care shown in keeping the extension and touch between different parties. The attack on the left was through an exceedingly difficult piece of country, very hilly and thickly wooded, but Lieut. Lund's party carried out their instructions with great care, as did the other three parties of the attacking Force, with the result that the final attack was simultaneous and well sustained. A new feature in this year's field day was the signalling parties furnished by D Co., who rendered good service, and were especially useful to the defenders.

Owing partly to a misconception the defenders did not avail themselves of the very strong position offered by Coorla Chapel and Cross Hill woods, where resistance was anticipated by the attackers.

This materially shortened the action, as there was little actual firing until the Southern Force entered the open ground. This is to be regretted, for it would have been impossible to dislodge the Northern piquets without a flank attack, which would have given additional interest to the operations.

The advance of the attackers over open ground under fire was too slow.

H. M. S. RACER is a heavily-armed sloop that was commissioned two years ago. When quite new, her speed was announced to be eleven knots, but it now appears that she cannot safely accomplish more than eight knots. The Racer was found to be useless for river work on the Cape station, so she was despatched to the Mediterranean, and it seems that her machinery is declared by experts to be "of very inferior material," and that it is "utterly worn out." The Racer cost £50,000.

M. DIDIER has made, for the benefit of his French fellow-workmen, a report on the diamond-cutting trade of London. While claiming that that industry, after passing through many vicissitudes in France during the last three centuries, has been firmly re-established there for many years past, he acknowledges that London is an important centre of the European market for diamonds, and that since England has drawn so large a supply of the raw material from the Cape she has succeeded in appropriating diamond-cutting as a native industry. M. Didier complains that in France the hands are very badly paid in proportion to the value of their labour. A working lapidary in Paris can make from 30 to 40 francs per week, as against 40 to 50 which the English workman is able to earn in the same period. The reason assigned for this is that the expenses to which the Frenchman is put in carrying on his work are considerably heavier than those incurred by the English artisan. M. Didier describes the workshops in Clerkenwell as large, well-arranged, and lighted by electricity. He also speaks in terms of admiration of the jewels and precious stones to be seen at South Kensington and the British Museum.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPLORATION IN WESTERN INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE correspondence on the exploration of a new cave at Elephanta and the Government Resolution on it, which were published some time ago, do not deserve to be passed over in silence, as they clearly show that the Archæological Survey of this Presidency and of India generally is conducted in a spirit which, to say the least, can do no good to the cause of research. Dr. Burgess sees in a newspaper the announcement of a sum of money being sanctioned by Government for clearing a cave at Elephanta, and straightway remonstrates with Government for having undertaken the work under the advice of another man than himself, and predicts a failure of the project, as he knows that the cave to be explored is the same as that which he "examined carefully more than twenty years ago." The Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, who was entrusted with the work, reports three months later that excavation was made under a cliff to the west and a cave was found with a verandah in front and three small chambers behind. Over the verandah was a frieze which consisted of figures in relief about eighteen inches high. These, the Executive Engineer says, fell to pieces on exposure.

This is an important discovery. Perhaps it may turn out since the cave consists of small chambers that it was a Buddhistic monastery of a period far earlier than that of the Brahmanic caves which alone the island of Elephanta is supposed by archæologists to contain. The bowl found in the cave, which perhaps is a specimen of the Buddhistic alms bowl, lends support to this view. The nature of the figures on the frieze would have helped a good deal towards the determination of this point. But they are said to have fallen to pieces on exposure. We wish that a competent man, who appreciates the value of such antiquarian remains, had been present on the spot when the excavation was made, and then, we feel almost sure, hard stone would not have crumbled merely on exposure to the sun. The former custodian of the cave, Mr. Walsh, to whose persevering exertions the discovery of the new cave is due, and who, during the time he was in charge, discovered in a field a statue of Brahma and one or two inscriptions in the caves, would have been the proper person to superintend the excavation.

Now, it is clear from Dr. Burgess' letter, that if the proposal about making excavations in the hill made to Government by the local Asiatic Society at the instance of Mr. Walsh had been referred to Dr. Burgess, he would have at once knocked it on the head, since he says he examined the cave more than twenty years ago. Here then is an instance which shews the wisdom of the policy of encouraging private enterprize in scientific matters no less than in educational. In fact scientific research is no country of the world a Government monopoly. Centralization, howsoever necessary or good it may be in politics, is positively injurious on the domain of science. The Government archæological and epigraphical surveyors may not be sufficiently diligent, acute, or learned. In the present case they have not shown diligence enough; and the fact that there are a great many inscriptions on the Satara, Pandharpur, and Kolhapur districts that have not yet been seen and copied by them, shows that this is not the only instance. Government have issued orders that all inscriptions on copperplates or stone or other remains of antiquity that any Government servant in any department may happen to discover, should be sent only to the archæological surveyor or the epigraphical surveyor, the latter of whom has, however, now ceased to exist, and not to a private scholar. Government have certainly in this instance weakly yielded to the importunity of their officers and not shown that independence which has produced such good results in the present case. Similarly, the Government of India have, since the abolition of the office of the epigraphical surveyor, empowered the archæological surveyor to send the inscriptions he may discover to any scholar he chooses for translation, and to pay him for the work. Both these cases involve a misconception of the duty of Government towards archæological research. Government should promote and assist research but not monopolize it and prevent private individuals from bringing their learning and intelligence to bear upon it, neither should they in the person of their archæological surveyor decide what scholars are competent to decipher and translate inscriptions. They should get their archæological surveyor simply to describe the ancient monuments of the country, to draw plans, and to take rubbings and facsimiles of inscriptions. These should be published and copies of the publications should be presented to all known scholars without exception. Anybody who chooses and feels himself competent for the task will then translate such inscriptions as he takes interest in and publish the translation in the journal of learned Societies or antiquarian periodicals, and in case he wants Government assistance for the publications of the translations, it should be given to him.

THE MOONLIGHTING IN CLARE.

A LADY correspondent staying at the Spa of Lisdoonvarna, writing from there on the 27th September, gives some particulars in regard to the recent outrage. A magistrate here, she says, a landowner, Mr. ——, has been deprived of the commission of the place on account of popular sympathies. It appears that his specific offence was that some time since he was present at the building of a cottage by the people thereabouts for an evicted tenant named Slattery. Slattery was a tenant who was evicted by Mr. Sexton, a small landowner, and his (Sexton's) son took the farm, and he was boycotted, in so far that he was looked at askance in the street and was not spoken to; but he could buy and sell and carry on his work. The moonlighters who made the attack upon his house were all—but one—sons of respectable farmers. They were not relatives of Slattery, but curiously enough were relatives of the Sextons. The younger Sexton was a morose man and was not on good terms even with his relatives, and they intended to frighten him into giving up the farm. It is supposed that it was no part of their intention to kill him, but as he was one of their own set to frighten him and get him to give up Slattery's farm. They were led into the business by a man named Callinan, who was the instigator of the whole business. He came to these parts from Kerry some time ago and said that he was in trouble for moonlighting in Kerry. He was in the pay of the police as a spy and kept them informed of what he was doing. A fortnight beforehand the Head Constable Whelehan knew all about the projected moonlighting weeks before it took place. Now all this has a very bad effect, the opinion is confirmed that the Government can have outrages to order when they are required for political purposes. That outrages rise and fall like a barometer under pressure from above every one here believes to be the literal truth, and what has just taken place lends plausibility to the assertion. I have heard many stories to that effect, and if half of them be true I cannot wonder that things are as they are. That the police could have averted the murderous conflict at Sexton's place any time during the fortnight that Callinan was organising it at his leisure is beyond doubt. He was their spy and kept them perfectly informed about the whole plot. There would have been no plot only for his professional zeal; if an informer cannot get something to inform about his calling is unprofitable to himself and his friends. The system is not of to-day; the stories I hear and the names given show that it is a regular part of the Irish police system, and of old standing. It has made the police and the law, which they wrest to their purpose, abhorred by the people and is the cause of half the trouble or the whole of it. The unfortunate Whelehan and his fatherless children they are its victims; these respectable farmers' sons, whom the wretched spy betrayed to their doom, will now have their turn; it is said that they will be all hanged. This is taken here as a matter of course; the only curiosity is about what reward the Government will give Callinan for bringing it all about, and whether he will escape the vengeance which overtakes so many of his trade. The whole thing is sickening, and one can hardly believe when hearing of it all that one is not reading one of Hyder Haggard's most harrassing chapters.

THE death of the late King of Oudh has revived an old story of the mutiny, when two English ladies in Lucknow, Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson, were saved from the massacre through the exertions of the third wife of his Majesty, who, with her son, had been temporarily left at the capital when the King was brought to Calcutta. This Princess and her son, whose long list of names and titles is usually abbreviated to Prince Kamar Kader, and who happens to be the oldest surviving son of the King, are now at Kidderpur, and are preferring a strong claim for the Prince to be recognized as the head of the Royal house.

NOTES FROM RAWAL PINDI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, Oct. 22.

WE were in hopes that the monsoons had long disappeared with the last fall of rain we had late in September. But the 14th of October brought us in a heavy shower, which was more or less general throughout the district. The weather has since considerably "toned down," and we have the winter once more on us. The country lying round about Kushalgarh, we fear, has suffered much this year for the want of rain; and we should be not at all surprised to find in the coming year our gram selling at a much dearer rate than it has been hitherto. The villagers in the neighbourhood of Kushalgarh are said to be in a most deplorable state: their crops have not only suffered, but they have lost a number of cattle for the want of pasture, and so are unable in a great measure to till their lands for the *rabi* sowings.

This, by the way, re-calls to memory a story related to me a short time back by a venerable old native on one of my visits to Kushalgarh. The old gentleman, a native of the N.-W. Provinces, in the course of other conversation observed:—"He was on in years now, and he had seen and heard many things, but what he had witnessed since his stay has had surpassed all, and that was he had seen women yoked to the plough in the place of bullocks."

Our station is full again, and is looking gay and as cheerful as ever. The Mall of an evening is thronged with carriages of kinds, rolling up and down, exhibiting as choice a collection of pretty faces as may be seen anywhere. Tongas roll in from Murree, conveying their occupants to their winter homes. The Railway station is one din of noise and confusion awhile before the departure of the down Bombay mail. The Station Master's post I can answer you is not a very enviable one just now; the amount of walking, and the alacrity with which this official covers ground is wonderful; he has a deal of mental strain also playing on him the whole time; what with ladies insisting on travelling with their husbands, and husbands forcing themselves into "ladies' reserved" carriages, and at moments making the most absurd request imaginable, oftentimes drives this incumbent to his wit's end. On one occasion, I positively saw a lady hurry out of her carriage with an empty cage in her hand, and she earnestly entreated the bewildered Station Master to catch the bird (a polly) for her, which had escaped. At first the Station Master ran for his rule book, but on being hailed by the lady in question he turned back. She said:—"She only wanted the empty cage hung on a tree, and if Polly should ever return to book the cage on to her." I am not sure whether the bird returned or not; but a month after I saw the same cage hanging on the same tree, and Polly was not in it then.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmere, accompanied by his brother and Diwan Lachmandass, paid us a transient visit on the 6th instant. The party was met by Mr. Gardener, the Deputy Commissioner, and General Dillon. The usual salute of nineteen guns was fired for his Highness. After a short sojourn of three days in Powell's Hotel the Maharaja left again by special train on the 9th instant at 7-30 a.m., for Jammu. In the few minutes to spare at the Railway station Prince Ram Sing looked at the Government stallions. It is said the young Prince is a lover of horses, and especially requested permission to see these animals.

Burglaries appear to be as rife as ever in this district. On the night of the 12th instant it is said a Pathan got into the 1st Dragoon Guard barracks and purloined a rifle belonging to Private Perk. Mr. Pathan has evidently had a very narrow escape this time from being captured. We are told the criminal, in abstracting the rifle from the sack, knocked the butt-end of it against Private Perk's bed and thus awoke his pursuer. Since Perk was barefooted he was somewhat handicapped and the burglar effected his escape. It is worth remarking that thefts of the kind are not uncommon in the Punjab, and the police have completly failed to cope with such cases. We have good reason to believe that most of these cases are committed by the Pathans in the different regiments, and unless some proper check is kept by the Commanding Officer over their men it will be a matter of some difficulty to stem crime of this nature.

THE RECENT AFFRAY BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE POLICE.

MR. RYAN yesterday resumed his inquiry into the charge against Jemadar Sankappa, of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry, of having caused grievous hurt to Vishram Dinker, a police sepoy, on the 1st October 1887, while in the execution of his duty.

Mr. Frere, Public Prosecutor, conducted the case; and Mr. Shantaram Naryan, represented Jemadar Sankappa.

The first witness called was a Mahomedan named Shaik Bapoo Shaik Manoo, a coachman, who saw and heard the assault on the policeman committed. He then swore to the facts which have already been given in the report of the inquest.

Lieutenant F. Kreyer, the Adjutant of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry, was then examined by Mr. Frere. He said, I issue orders under the instructions of the Commanding Officer. My regiment was stationed in Bombay and occupied the regimental lines near the Carnac Bridge. There is a native officer on duty daily, not inside the line alone, as his duties carry him outside the lines.

What are his duties?—He visits the guards and reports anything unusual. If I went through all his duties, it would take me three quarters of an hour.

At any rate he must see that the guard does its duty?—Of course.

Who was on duty in the lines on the 1st October?—Jemadar Sankappa. He came on at *reveille* that morning and was on till the *reveille* of the next day.

Is this the extract of the orders of the day?—Yes, it is a verified extract of an order in the order book of 1st October. It is in my handwriting, but signed by the Commanding Officer.

Was the accused the only officer on duty in the lines that day?—Yes, the only native officer.

Were any special instructions issued to him?—Yes.

What were they?—In the event of any disturbance between the men of the 17th and the men outside the lines, he was to report the matter to the nearest police officer he could find.

What was his dress when on duty?—Khaki uniform with a sword.

Were you summoned to the lines that evening?—Yes, about a quarter to eight.

What did you see?—I saw a policeman apparently insensible on the verandah of a native officer's house nearest the road leading on to the bridge.

Did you see Mr. Guider there?—I really could not recognize him, but I saw an Inspector. I saw the accused there, and he was dressed in khaki with a sword. I was asked by some police officer for permission to take the sepoy away, and I at once gave it.

Did you make any inquiries as to how the police man was injured?—Yes.

From whom?—From Jemadar Sankappa.

Did he make a statement?—Yes.

Who were present?—About a hundred persons.

What was the statement?—He said we had gone out of the lines with a guard to make a report, in accordance with my instructions, to the nearest European police officer, that a havildar of my regiment had been beaten, and whilst proceeding on his way a policeman rushed at him and he endeavoured to seize the policeman. A crowd collected, and he, with the policeman, were hustled into the line by it.

Did he make any other statement?—No, not that I remember. I might add, by that time, before I inquired further, Mr. Gell arrived and made inquiries himself.

Raghooo Mahadoo, an assistant in a toddy shop and a policeman were next called, and both of them made the same statements they had made before the coroner. The cross-examination of all these witnesses was reserved.

As this was all the evidence the police brought forward before the Court, Mr. Ryan committed the case to the High Court, Jemadar Sankappa reserving his defence for his trial there. His Worship passed an order that he should be detained in the Court premises.

THE sorrows of the Forest Officers are practically set forth in the last report of the department in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. The demands made on the clerks of the various offices by the forms and returns prescribed by the Code are so detrimental to the efficiency of the department, that the Lieutenant-Governor has signified his willingness to consider any simplification or reduction of statistical work which the Inspector-General might see his way to propose. To meet the difficulty by increasing the office establishments would be what the financial results of the department do not justify. The dearth of duly qualified men to fill the responsible posts of Rangers is still felt in all the Circles, although the difficulty is steadily diminishing as the Forest School turns out certificated men. Foresters and Forest Guards are also reported to be gradually improving, as the higher pay now offered attracts better men.

THE WRECK OF THE ARCOT.

A SHORT telegraphic account of the loss of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Arcot, almost on the very spot where the same Company's steamer Mahratta was wrecked a few months ago, was published in the *Bombay Gazette* on Monday. The Calcutta papers received yesterday give full particulars of the disaster. The Arcot which had come from Bombay, calling *en route* at several coast ports, was ascending the river on the flood tide in advance of several other steamers. Her steering gear gave way and in rounding Hooghly Point she was carried by the force of the current into shoal water, grounding on the James and Mary sands. The Anchor Line steamer Armenia and the "Clan" liner Clan Matheson were close behind—so close that their attention was wholly occupied in looking to their own safety as they turned the awkward bend, and they had to go on into smoother water. By that time the s.s. Rewa (British India) had dropped her anchor, and was sending boats to the assistance of the Arcot. It is reported that when the Arcot struck, the force of the tide turned her partly over, and that five of the native crew, who jumped overboard into the water, have been drowned. The Resolute and the Undaunted, with Captain Stiffe, left Calcutta early on Sunday morning, and arrived at Hoogly Point between seven and eight o'clock. The Rewa, owing to the delay in assisting the Arcot missed the tide. The Arcot had only four European passengers and a couple of natives on deck. She was commanded by Captain Parsonage. Those who see the hand of fate in coincidences will find food for reflection in the fact that when disaster overwhelmed the Mahratta, on the same shoal, the Arcot rendered valuable assistance in rescuing life, getting into a position of danger from which she was with difficulty extricated. A year or two ago the Arcot also narrowly escaped being lost on the West Coast. She got ashore, and was rather badly damaged, but her captain managed, by putting on full steam, to get safe into Colombo Harbour, and beached her inside the break water. In going up the river, she was, of course, in charge of a pilot.

The reporter of the *Indian Daily News*, who visited the scene of the disaster, has gathered the following information of the wreck:—

DRIFTED ON TO THE SHOAL.

The Arcot was steaming full speed ahead, and at 1.45 p.m. she entered the Eastern Gut in number 4 track. The Western Gut is always preferred, but there was only 15 feet of water there at high tide, and the Arcot was drawing 17ft. 4 inches. While she was rounding the Waterloo wreck buoy, the helm was put hard over, in order to keep her in the track, when the pilot, Mr. Poulson, noticed that her head was paying off towards the Lumps, and simultaneously the Captain called out from the bridge that the starboard wheel chain had parted, which of course rendered the vessel completely uncontrollable. Both anchors were immediately let go; but the port chain carried away, and the vessel drifted straight on to the shoal. The moment she struck, she heeled right over on her port side, but in about twenty seconds she righted herself a trifle. The Clan Matheson and the Armenia were also coming up close astern, and passed her at full speed, neither making any attempt to render any assistance. Probably they were too close on her to admit of stopping. The Rewa, belonging to the same Company, however anchored, and got all her boats away in less than seven minutes, and succeeded in rescuing all on board, with the exception of the five already mentioned.

NO PANIC.

There were four European passengers—Mr. and Mrs Medworth, Mr. Stokoe (barrister), and Mr. Conroy, an Engineer from Bimlipatam. Beside these, there were two native deck passengers and 81 officers and crew, all told. Mrs. Medworth was picked up floating in the water by the serange at the Point, and she and her husband left by train from Diamond Harbour on Saturday night. The men were all at their stations, and the chief officer, who was looking over the bows at the chain, was thrown overboard when she struck, but divested himself of his superfluous clothing, and regained the vessel. It speaks well for the discipline on board that the utmost order was preserved throughout. There was nothing approaching a panic. The passengers were put into the boats first, after which the crew and officers followed; and everything was carried out without the least confusion.

A TOTAL WRECK.

The Undaunted, with the Port Officer Captain Atkinson, the Superintendent of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s flotilla Mr. MacDonald, of the firm of Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., the agents for the line, and a party of gentlemen, left her moorings at 3-30 a.m. on Sunday morning, and proceeded to the scene of the disaster. On arriving at Hooghly Point, they found the Cuckoo and Resolute anchored abreast of the Semaphore, with the survivors on board, and the Arcot lying on her port side with a very heavy list, her spars all standing, with the exception of her fore yard, which was broken, and the water half-way up her decks. There is no possibility of getting her off unless her entire cargo is discharged, and this is quite impracticable. She will, therefore, be abondoned, to share the fate of the Mahratta. The crew and native passengers were taken on board the Undaunted, and brought to town, while the Rewa's boats, officers, and men, were brought up to their vessel by the Resolute. Beyond a few deck fittings, personal effects, and a small quantity of stores, nothing has been saved. The Arcot was loaded with gram below, and coir and seed in her 'tween decks. At the Court of Enquiry held into the circumstances attending the loss of the Mahratta, an opinion was expressed that the anchors should have been let go; this was done, and promptly too, in the present case, but the result showed that they were of no use whatever. The disaster was purely the result of the accident to the steering gear. The pilot has preserved the defective link in the chain which has the appearance of being very badly welded. When the Resolute left Hoogly Point the Arcot was steadily settling down in the sand, about 200 yards north of the Mahratta, which is now 9 feet under water at a low tide.

RESCUING A PASSENGER.

A reporter of the *Englishman*, who went down the river to view the wreck, gives the following account of what he saw:—

On arrival at Hoogly Point I turned up the old ghat serang, Kesruddin by name, who at once recognised me, and proffered all the information that was at his disposal. This man informed me that, on seeing the Arcot take the sand, he at once put out in one of five boats, and managed to save a lady passenger, Mrs. Medworth, who with her husband was one of the first class passengers on board the ill-fated vessel. This lady and her husband managed to get to Diamond Harbour that night, and thence took train to Calcutta.

WRECKERS AT WORK.

I also learnt here from a Bengali Sub-Inspector of Police that he, while engaged in enquiring into a criminal matter, and while standing on the top of the bank, saw the Arcot take the sand and heel over in an instant. He sent some of his men in a boat to the wreck both to endeavour to save property and also prevent pillage from wreckers, several of whom, he averred, would, no doubt, pay the wreck a visit for the purposes of loot, and in this connection I subsequently learnt that cash-boxes belonging to officers in the vessel were found broken open and their contents abstracted.

FIVE LIVES LOST.

I also learnt here that two firemen, two khalasies, and the cabin boy of the chief officer were drowned, the ghat serang having seen one of them sink before his very eyes, and almost within arm's length. These men, it appeared, would have been alive at this moment, but, in the panic attending the vessel's taking the ground, they jumped over-board, and, of course, in the fearful eddies which whirl around the Makraputty lumps their fate was a matter of only a few minutes. I also learnt here that the survivors had landed at the Point at near sun set, and had been taken on board the Cuckoo, which had arrived at the Point some two hours before I reached it, and was then anchored off it. I went on board the Cuckoo and there found Captain Petley, the Deputy Conservator of the Port, on board, who in view of the exigency of the situation, and prompted with a desire to do all that he could to be of service, had, in spite of all difficulties, steamed up at night and reached the Point at the hour above mentioned.

TREADING ON A COBRA.

On arrival on board the Cuckoo I found the captain, the officers, the engineers, and a good portion of the crew of the Arcot on board, housed as comfortably as accommodation permitted, and all "at home." These men, it appears, had made up their minds to spend the night at the Point, but one of the party trod on a cobra on the way to the serang's huts, and not wishing to make further acquaintance with such undesirable visitors, they willingly accepted Captain Petley's invitation to pass the night in his vessel. The reason the men reached the Point at such a late hour was that they endeavoured to save as much as they could from the wreck, which, sad to say was not much.

MORE MISFORTUNES.

The captain and his officers have lost everything they possessed, and now stand simply in the clothes in which they were dressed when the ship struck. Some have lost as much as £200 in the shape of instruments and valuables, and even the Chinese carpenter on board, a man who exerted himself with success to save other people's belongings (an incident which was a matter of general remark) lost all his small belongings.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ARCOT.

The Arcot was a steamer of some 1,150 tons nett, and 1,800 tons gross tonnage, and was coming up from the coast ports to Calcutta with a very full general cargo and a very valuable one to boot, viz., cotton bales, seed, cigars, indigo, silks, steel rails, and other things. Her officers consisted of the following:—Captain Parsonage; Messrs. McKay, chief officer; Browne, second officer; Potter, third officer; Gilkinson, clerk; Smith, chief engineer; Pothwell, second engineer; Macfarlane, third engineer; and Maycock, fourth engineer. Two of these men have had somewhat remarkable experiences lately. Mr. Browne has, within the past year, been wrecked three times, once in the Mahratta on the same spot, once in another steamer, and this time in the Arcot, and he it was who on the second occasion swam so gallantly to the country boat with which he rescued so many of the passengers of the Mahratta. Mr. Maycock, it will also be remembered, had a most narrow escape in the Mahratta, and on this occasion, too, he was for some twenty minutes in the engine-room of the Arcot, and managed, after being scalded somewhat, to crawl on to a pipe, and was rescued by one of the boats of the Rewa, half dead.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

As to the cause of the loss of the vessel all seem agreed, and from what I could make out, the following may be accepted as the facts: At about 1-25 p.m., the vessel was going at full speed ahead of the Armenia and was going round the wreck of the Waterloo Buoy into No. 4 track in the eastern gut, the steamer steering well. The helm was put a little apport to get her into the track, when of a sudden the pilot, Mr. P. Poulson, found her head paying off towards the dreaded Makraputty lumps. At this moment the Captain, who was on the bridge, sang out that the wheel chain had parted, and that the ship was paying off towards the Makraputty lumps. Orders were at once given to go astern full speed, and both starboard and port anchors were let go. The steamer, however, took the ground a few seconds after, and at once heeled over, in fact in a shorter time than did the Mahratta, and then it was seen that all was over. There can be no question that the loss of the vessel was a pure accident, and solely attributable to the giving of the chain.

EXPERIENCE OF THE PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Medworth was thrown on to the railings, and had it no been for the timely help rendered by her husband, she would have, in all probability, been thrown overboard. The Chief Officer, who was at the bow of the vessel, was thrown overboard, and had to swim for some time before assistance reached him. The first boat which came alongside, and which appeared to have been a boat from shore, rescued Mr. Stokoe and Mr. and Mrs. Medworth, all of whom have lost their lug age, containing valuables. There was considerable difficulty experienced by them in jumping into the boat, which lied from at Diamond Harbour, from where it appears they took the train, and reached Sealda at about midnight. The second and the fourth engineer, who were in the engine room at the time, narrowly escaped with their lives. Of the five men who are reported missing, two are native firemen and three native passengers, of whom there were not many from Bombay. These passengers appear to have been thrown overboard by the first shock the vessel received, and some of them were rescued by the boat which landed Mr. Stokoe and Mr. and Mrs. Medworth.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON MESSRS. PHIL

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bhownagar, Nakoda, will sail to-day with a general cargo and forty deck passengers for Bhownagar.

THE ZANZIBAR MAILS.—The Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Swordsman, Captain R Detlefsen, sailed yesterday with mails for Aden and Zanzibar, a general cargo and two first class, and fifty-nine deck passengers.

THE steamer Iran, 2,317 tons, Captain R Foland, arrived in Bombay the evening before last, laden with 5,017 tons of coals from Cardiff (Sept. 29), for the B B and C I Ry. Messrs. Edward Bates and Co are her agents in Bombay.

THE steamer Bedouin, 1,276 tons, Captain J H Robson, having left Barrow on the 24th ultimo, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, laden with a cargo of railway materials for the G I P R Co. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's boat Canara, Captain J M Simpson, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, from the Coast ports and Calcutta (October 2), with a general cargo and Mr Single, C S, a cabin passenger and four deck passengers on board.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
26TH OCTOBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Akbar	1440	G. Baldwin	A	Hajee Cassum.
„ Asia	2322	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Ravenna	2130	A. B. Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Khiva	1452	S. Bason	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Kt. of St. George	1972	Thomas	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Othello	1837	Atkins	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Murray	1372	Worfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Olympia	1055	E. R. Care	H J	Cursetji & Edulji
„ Stura	1415	G. B. D. Mauch.	K	F. Bozzoni.
„ Worsely Hall	2240	J. Verrill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Guildford	1475	F. D. Moffat	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Rockcliff	1498	J. Bafter	Q	C. Eduljee.

ARRIVALS

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
25	Iran (s)	Poland	Cardiff, Sept. 29.
26	Bedouin (s)	Robson	Barrow, Sept. 24.
	Canara (s)	Simpson	Calcutta, Oct. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Mamoody	Yakoda	Damaun.
	Swordsman (s)	Detlefsen	Zanzibar.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—
Steamer Iran, for ... pool and Marseilles.
„ Yoalpara, for ... Coast and Calcutta.
„ Landoura, for Calcutta.

The steamer Bhownagar cleared yesterday for Bhownagar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 21 Australia s ..... Basson ..... Cardiff, Sept. 7.
Roumania s ..... Harris ..... Liverpool, Sept. 17.
Tibre s ..... Troconi ..... Colombo, Oct. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21.—Steamers Euphrates and Vesta. Barque Noemi
Oct. 22.—Steamers Wing Sang, Maharani and Tanais
Barque Sophia Joakim.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall (s), 474 cwts myrabolums, H Coorji; 330 cwts myrabolums, H Gokaldas; 16 bales cotton, N Jetha; 58 bales cotton, C. Purbat; 110 bales wool, Tod Co Ld; 85 bales hemp, G Coorerji; and 60 bales wool, J Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay (s), 8 cwts ivory, E Passanee; and 6 cwts ivory, N Vully Md.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba (s), 9,706 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co Limited and 500 cwts buffalo horns, George Lockhart and Co.

Guildford (s), 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; and 150 cwts buffalo horns, R Cadarbhai.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St George (s) 45 cwts linseed, G Barmull 4,0 0 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co;

FOR HAVRE.

Rockliff (s), 1,000 cwts groundnuts and 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Worsley Hall (s) 2,000 cwts, teelseed and 1,281 cwts mowra seed, John Fachiri; 35 cwts, mowraseed 302 cwts gingelly seed and 1999 cwts. groundnuts Lang Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.,

Othello (s) 200 cwts cummin seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Worsley Hall (s) 4,000 cwts linseed and 16,000 cwt wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.,

FOR VENICE.

Cathay (s), 2,535 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 759 cwts castor seed, Lang Moir and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 431 cwts castor seed, and 200 cwts gingelly seed, A. Blaecheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay (s) 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva (s), 335 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.
Stura (s), 25 bales twist J Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Stura (s), 10 bales twist J Campbell and Co.
Khiva (s), 50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura (s), 75 bales twist, N S Ezra; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 52 bales twist, L Cutchra; 14 bales twist, N Vithaldas; and 7 cwts ivory, B Gorakram.

Khiva (s), 87 cwts sandalwood, S N Talati and Co; 80 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, N J Abhrahim; 150 bales twist D Sassoon and Co; and 75 bales twist, S Abhraham.

Ravanna (s), 125 bales twist, E L Moolchand,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva (s), 7 bales twist, S Abhraham; and 90 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 25.

Harrisan, Capt, Bl, R E, on furlough, from Roorki.

OCTOBER 26.

Kirwan, Capt, Bl, R A, on sick leave, from R Pindi.
Lumley, Capt, Mad, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on duty from Kamptee.
Mayne, Major, Bl, RA, on retirement, from Allahabad.
Kreyer, Lt, Bo, 17th B I, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 22.

Bayly, Capt, Bo, Qr-Mr-Genl's Dept, on duty, to Poona.

OCTOBER 26.

Moore, Lt, Bl, 3rd Bl Cavy, on leave, to Gananore.
Cheldecott, Lt Bl, B A, on duty, to Delhi.
Bayly, Capt, Bo, Qr-Mr-Genl's Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Suggate, Gondeir, Ordnance Dept, on furlough, from Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 27th October, 1887.

1. The report of the Corps from 1886-7 is now ready and copies may be procured from Head Quarter.
2. A Meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at 5-15 p.m., Thursday, the 27 instant, at Quarter Master Soundy's.
3. The following members having joined are taken on the Strength of the Corps from this date and posted as follows.

No 2555 Vol. A. Stephens, No 2556 Vol. C. H. Walker to D Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified :—

4. There will be a parade on the Kennedy sea face on Friday, the 28th instant, at 5-15 p.m. Full dress, all arms to be worn.
5. Members not yet complete with arms and accoutrements please send to head Quarters for the same as early as possible.

By Order,
(sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

THE RE-ORGANISATION OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

THE Resolution of the Government of India giving effect to the final orders of the Secretary of State on the question affecting the grading salary and personal allowances of the superior establishment of the Telegraph Department, is published in the *Gazette of India*. The resolution is prefaced by observations explaining the intention of the Government in making the concessions now announced. The Government declare it to be out of their power to equitably distribute true promotion in a department which has been so spasmodically recruited as that of the Telegraph. All they attempt to do is to soften to some extent, by personal allowances, the effects of the retardation in promotion, and to offer to those who may consider these allowances insufficient an opportunity to retire on reasonable terms. The following are the orders of Government :—

I. The superior establishment will be divided into six classes as at present that is—Officers of direction :—Class I, Director-General ; Class II. Deputy Director-General ; Class III, Directors. Superintendents :—Class IV, Assistant Superintendents :—Class V ; Class VI.

There will be no alteration in the numbers or salaries of the first three classes : these will remain as sanctioned in Government of India Resolution No. 1869-T.E. of 27th October 1881, that is :

		Rs
Class	I—1 Director-General	3,000
Class	II—1 Deputy Director-General ...	2,000
Class	III—2 Directors pay as Superintendents, 1st grade, + Rs. 100.	

The Superintendents will be divided into three grades according to the following scale :—

Class IV	Rs.
4 first grade	1,125—75—1,500
9 second grade	1,000
15 third grade	850

The Assistant Superintendents will be divided into two classes of two grades each, according to the following scale :—

Class V	Rs.
20 first grade	700
20 second grade	550
Class VI	
16 first grade	400
16 (or the actual number present) second grade.	300

The numbers in the grades in these classes will also be subject to alteration, as explained in the following Section :

II. It is intended that the strength of the Superior Establishment shall be ultimately fixed at a total of eight-four members, inclusive of all the classes mentioned in the last Section. The Government of India will fix, from time to time, the numbers which are to be allowed in each grade. The scale which will be ultimately adopted is that given in the fourth column of the statement below.

Grades.	Rate of Salary.	Gradation now sanctioned.	Gradation to be ultimately worked to.
Classes I, II and III. Directors	Rs.	.. 4	.. 4
Class IV.			
Supts., 1st grade ...	1,125-75-1,700	4	4
Do. 2nd „	1,000	9	10
Do. 3rd „	850	15	12
Class V.			
Asst.-Supts., 1st grade ..	700	20	13
Do. 2nd „ „	550	20	13
Class VI.			
Asst.-Supts., 1st grade ..	400	16	14
Do. 2nd „ „	300	16 or the remainder if less than 16	15
Total		104	84

III. The following scale of personal allowances will be given, in addition to the rates of pay defined in Section I, in those cases where the Government of India is satisfied that the officer has earned it by meritorious service :

Assistant Superintendents, Class V, 1st grade, may receive a personal allowance of Rs. 100 monthly, after 22 years' service.

Assistant Superintendents, Class V, 2nd grade, an allowance of Rs. 100 monthly after 22 years' service.

Assistant Superintendents, Class VI, 1st grade an allowance of Rs. 100 monthly after 12 years service.

Assistant Superintendents, Class VI, 2nd grade, an allowance of Rs. 50 after 7 years' service.

The personal allowances will lapse in each case on the promotion of the officer concerned to the next superior grade. But if his length of service is such that it will qualify him for a personal allowance in the higher grade he will be eligible for that allowance.

IV. Officers who, previous to the 1st October last held the substantive rank of 2nd grade Superintendents will be a allowed the option of electing either for the new pay (Rs. 1,000) of that grade or for the pay of the grade as it is at present (Rs. 900—30—1,050). These officers must make their election before the 31st of December next, and will be allowed to draw their pay with effect from the 1st October according to their election. Until an officer has made his choise he will draw pay under existing rules. Any officer who does not declare his determination before the 31st December next will be placed permanently on the new rate of pay (Rs. 1,000) with effect from 1st October 1887.

Government place no restriction on retirement under the new rules, but at the same time bear in mind the fact that the officers in the "blocked years"—1868-71—have the prior claim to the privileges now conferred. The retirement rules are as follows :—

I—All officers of the Telegraph Department who have now served for eighteen years, of which not less than sixteen years have been spent on "active service," are eligible for retirement from the Department.

Pension on the following scale will be granted to those officers whose resignation may be accepted : (a) The pension which would be due under existing rules if the officers concerned were retiring on medical certificate, (b) An additional pension calculated at the following rate :

To officers under 50 years of age...	Rs. 1,000 per annum
To officers in their 51st year ... „	900 ditto
Ditto 52nd ditto ... „	800 ditto
Ditto 53rd ditto ... „	500 ditto

provided that the resignation of the officers concerned is submitted to the Government of India on or before the 31st March, 1888. On the 1st April, 1888, the privilege will be entirely withdrawn from all officers who have, served for 18 years or more on the 1st October, 1887, and who have sixteen years' "active service" to their credit on that date.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

A PALAMCOTTA correspondent writing on the 22nd instant says:—On Friday, H. E. the Governor, replying to the addresses presented by the Municipalities of Palamcotta, Tinnevelly and Tuticorin, said that the want of an improved supply of drinking water was generally felt throughout the Presidency in Municipal Towns. The various schemes now suggested should be investigated by Government Engineers, but Municipalities in such cases must rely on their own resources unless in very exceptional circumstances, as provincial aid could not be granted without increasing the burden to the general taxpayer. With reference to the condition of the Port of Tuticorin, His Excellency promised consideration of this important matter.

On Saturday, His Excellency inspected the Jail and visited Tucker Institution. Replying to an address he observed that the progress of female education was dear to all who had the prosperity of the country at heart. In the afternoon, replying to an address from the Tinnevelly inhabitants. His Excellency remarked that it was the opinion of many that much water was wasted and it might, perhaps, be desirable to resort to legislation with a view to provide a more general distribution of water and less waste. He thought however, that a return to the system of distribution by the Collector was not desirable. That was the proper function of the irrigation department. With reference to the proposed appointment of agricultural inspectors, His Excellency remarked that he could not approve of the creation of new experimental offices at the expense of the general taxpayer. Though agricultural exhibitions were doubtless beneficial he recommended the distribution of prizes to the growers of the best cotton with a view to improve the staple in the district. With reference to their observations upon local self-government he looked forward to the people helping themselves more than formerly as a consequence of that system. In the evening the Governor visited the Roman Catholic Schools accompanied by Mr. Lee-Warner and Captain Wingfield, A.D.C., Madura, 23rd Oct., H. E. the Governor replying to an address at the Xavier High School, Palamcotta, on Saturday, and referring to a statement that Government grants for High School classes had diminished, said that the first duty of the State was to provide primary education, and those who could afford it should pay for higher education from their own pockets. His Excellency hoped that during the next five years much progress would be made in bringing vernacular education more generally home to the poor. He did not think that the Government grants to higher education were likely to be raised. On Sunday, H. Eattended service at the Mission Church, when Bishop Sargent preached in Tamil. The Governor left by special train at 1-30 for Madura, arriving there at 6-30. A salute of seventeen guns was fired on his arrival and the officers of the station met him at the Railway Station.

"FERRINTOSH." Phillips and Co.'s Genuine Old Ferrintosh, the cream of SCOTCH WHISKIES, per doz., Rs. 24-8. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

INTERVIEW WITH A SOCIALIST.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT, publishes in the *Statesman*, an account of an interview he has had with M. Nicholas Croquemiton, who was passing through Calcutta. This gentleman is said to be of mixed French and Russian blood. He took a prominent share in the establishment of the French Commune and was expelled from France. Thence he went to Russia and assisted at the death of the Czar, and, one by one, his relatives, male and female, have been deported to Siberia. At present he is making his way to Vladivostock, with the object or ultimately finding and rescuing his friends from the banishment they are undergoing. The following is Mr. Knight's account of the conversation, which principally turned upon an article on Socialism which had been published in the *Statesman* :—

THE PALACE WALLS OF KINGS TO TUMBLE DOWN.

Ed.—M Croquemiton, you do not suppose that Socialism is to become of intrinsic importance to the old world ?

M. Croq.—It is the only force in Europe. It is the charged electricity of every population in Europe Proof ! one day you shall see the flash, and hear the palace walls of the kings come down. There is nothing else which has any importance. We number ourselves by the hundred-thousand, and where we are not members of secret societies we are avowed Socialists, but whom governments cannot touch.

Ed.—Come now, you are not that sort of a Socialist ?

M. Croq.—No : but there is a price on my head. The Russian Government would give my weight in Californian silver to get me. They know something of our net-work of societies—that is inevitable ; and they understand that if I were captured, a hitch might occur in their working. But there are thousands as able and willing as I am to fill up the gap.

THE AIM OF SOCIALISM.

Ed.—Well, but, without going into personal grievances, what is it you Socialists really want ?

M. Croq.—You had men in England once who reasoned that all morality was dependent, in the last resort, upon each member of a community working for the greatest happiness of the greatest number. That is all we Socilists ask—the greatest happiness of the greatest number. We do not think the world was made for a handful ; we think it was made for all ; yes, for all ; the earth and its wealth, the sea and its contents. [Snatching the article in hand, he glared at us.] What does your writer say ? The Socialists "crusade against social inequalities, rather than political." No ! We crusade against both, for they hang together. A false political system gives a false social system, and we would sweep away both—we would have political systems which worked for the greatest happiness of the greatest number. "All classes, orders or degrees among men are to be abolished ?" Not as your writer thinks. We cannot abolish differences in brain and organism. There will ever be variety among men and women ; but we ask for variety in our system. We do not scheme for a future of Toms, Dicks and Harrys. We are not so foolish as to suppose that all men and women were born with equal faculties, Nature, without the slightest warning, and, without affording any explanation of the fact, springs upon the world a Moll ire, a Goethe, a Shakespeare, a Burns, who are unapproached in their qualities by average men. But would simplicity of life have been a hardship for them ? Certainly not ; they demanded no excessive rewards for their toil. Freely they received their genius from Nature, freely to Humanity they rendered it. It is not men with high inequality of the highest gifts that Socialism has to dread. It is the men with the largest development of greed and cunning, who at present reward themselves at the expanse of all.

BENEFICENT INEQUALITY.

Ed.—How do you mean ?

M. Croq.—I mean that our great inventors, these "unequal" men—take them in any sphere of life—do not reap the material rewards they may rightly hope for. Take the potentees of the world. How are they rewarded ? Not in any way. A pittance is given them, and men who can lie and cheat and push to the wall, reap the reward of their inventions.

Ed.—But at least they have a sort of reward in the pleasures of inventing ?

M. Croq.—True, they have ; but these men who are intellectually above their fellows—and Socialism does not grudge them a beneficent inequality—would in our system have the additional joy of seeing their work accomplished for the good of all, and not merely to enable greedy middlemen to rear palaces for their own enjoyment. We admit inequalities in the human nature of men and women, but this inequality of "greed, selfishness, hardness of heart" which your writer is good enough to admit—Socialism can and will grapple with. It is rampant. Oh, yes the capitalist class is rampant, and they say it is a case of "the survival of the fittest !" But we Socialists deny they are "the fittest," except for their own antisocial objects of acquiring capital and laying it out for their own personal gratification. The fittest !" Yes, to grind the life out of their workers, to sacrifice all morality to their private ends, to batten in luxury, and throw the leavings to the masses. But I'm taking up your time ?

RICH AND POOR.

Ed.—No, really, not at all. But don't you think there's something in what the writer says. Listen, now—" Wealth recalls to the conscience of those fortunate enough to possess it, the obligation of ministering to the wants of those who are in need. The unfortunate are in their turn cheered and comforted unsolicited assistance of those whose lot has been cast by the in pleasanter places. The seeds of a fraternal spirit are thus planted in the homes of a community."

Mr. Croq.—Wealth and Conscience ! A rich man *has* no conscience, men whose aims are to become rich have no conscience. They cannot co-exist. He who begins the world with a conscience must range himself elsewhere. To the making of one fortune goes a lifetime of petty villainies sanctioned by law. As for the talk of the unfortunate being "cheered by charity and becomig fraternal"—No ! The unfortunate are thankful for their bellies filled, be it from the fag-end of a rich man's kitchen. But the physical solace of temporary plenitude is not to be mistaken for a fraternal feeling. The poor are never fraternal with the rich ; and we are teaching them that they are cravens to appear to be so, even when the opulent are enjoying the luxury of beneficence by the presentation of cools and blankets.

SOCIALISTS PREVENT RUSSIAN INVASION OF INDIA.

Ed.—I am afraid our apologist and your people will never agree.

M. Croq.—Never ! He does not understand, or he does not wish to. But what do we care ? Does he know what a force we are ? Why it is we who keep Russia from the invasion of India. We do not wish her to invade India, and the moment a war is declared, Socialism will unfurl her banner from the Baltic to the Black Sea. It is we who have made the French Republic, and we shall, presently, have done the same for England. A Republic is not Socialism. But it is nearer it than Monarchy. And we can unmake what we have made. They can laugh at us. Oh, yes, your writer has a laugh in his sleeve ; but those laugh best who laugh last ; and we know our own power, and we know our opportunities. The statesmen are stealing from us already—a little sop of Socialism here, a little there and they will have to take it all. But you're busy I see ?

Ed.—Not at all. When do you go to Vladivostock ?

M. Croq.—I'm off to-morrow, Good-bye, Sir, We've had another hot day.

A CASE of homicide is now pending in the Howrah Deputy Magistrate's Court, which supplies a strong argument in favour of the adoption of legislative measures to prevent ignorant people from being imposed upon by quacks and charlatan. A Brahmin, who is the spiritual guide of the villages at Akbarpore, undertook to cure a boy of thirteen who, as the result of the influence of an evil spirit which had possessed him, suffered from epileptic fits. A quantity of sweetmeat having been given by the medicine of the unfortunate boy as an offering to the Brahmin, the latter commenced operations against the evil spirit, with what result is told below. "The Brahmin went away, but returned shortly afterwards, accompanied by his followers, with a drum and some brass plates and commenced to sing songs and play on the instruments, in order, as was said, to invoke the blessings of the God Hurry. While this ceremony was going on, the accused made the boy lie down on his back, while he at one time sat on his chest, and at another danced and called out 'Hurrybole.' At the same time striking the boy with a cane and directing him also to say 'Hurrybole.' This continued for several hours for three days, when the boy died from internal injuries received at the hands of the accused." The parents and friends of the boy gave information to the police and the demon-exorcisor was promptly arrested.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and aromatic herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—On Saturday afternoon, the Battery landed their field guns from the brig Chin sarah, and took them to their winter quarters in the Fort. At 4-30 p.m. punctually the detachment fell in at Fort Point, and were thence marched into the Fort, and the limbers were dragged out and brought up opposite the brig. The men then proceeded on board, where the necessary tackle was rigged, and everything put in readiness for the work in hand. A large horse barge was next brought alongside, and the carriages were first hoisted and lowered into it, followed by the guns which were then lowered on to their carriages. The barge was then brought to the river bank, and moored end on ; the limbers were run down, the guns limbered up, and hauled up the steep incline, a gradient of about one in two feet. The whole detachment was then marched into the Fort, where the guns were housed. The Battery deserves credit for the smart seamanlike manner in which the whole of this work was carried out. The business of landing these guns is by no means an easy one, and the amount of hard pulling required is something prodigious ; but the members of the Battery acquitted themselves exceedingly well and got, through their work with the celerity and finish of regulars. There was a very large gathering of spectators on the banks, and a naval entertainment was provided for those who were taking their evening drive on the Strand.—*Indian Daily News.*

RAILWAY BRIDGES.—Tenders have been accepted by the Eastern Bengal State Railway for the construction of a bridge at mile 57, and contractors will, we hear, shortly be asked to submit offers for the construction of two more bridges at mile 55 and 60. The diversion for the bridge at mile 57 has been commenced, and hopes of its completion by the end of the month are entertained, when the bridge construction proper, starts. The girders are 30 feet span and are supplied by the well-known firm of Hawks, Crawshaw and Company. The bridges are very much needed, and it is to be hoped that the extra waterway will prevent any further breaches of the line from floods. The E. B. S. R. has had a most favorable season. There have been no floods, and the traffic has been very brisk. If the employes have been a little overworked, they can at least console themselves with the fact that the bonus added to their Provident Fund will recompense them for the extra hours and no pay.—*Railway Service Gazette.*

A DISHONEST SHIP'S STEWARD.—A robbery of a somewhat extensive nature was committed on Thursday night last on board the ship Mount Carmel at Calcutta. On Friday morning, Captain Livingstone, on going into his cabin, observed that a drawer had been burst open, and a small cash box, containing Rs. 500 in Government currency notes, two sovereigns, two-and-a-half American dollars, five shillings, and some documents belonging to the ship, was missing. Suspicion at once fell on the steward, W. Renton. He had gone ashore the night previous at 9 p.m., but had not returned on board. The police, on taking up the inquiry traced Renton to the Waterloo Hotel, where he had been spending freely. About 9 p.m. on Friday he was arrested by Inspector Forsyth on the Howrah platform, dressed stylishly, which was the only attempt he had made at disguise. He admitted having committed the robbery, and was only sorry that he had foolishly spent so much of the money, but gave up the larger portion of it.—*Daily News.*

A DARING ROBBERY IN BROAD DAY LIGHT.—On Friday last, a most daring robbery in broad daylight was committed in the house of a German woman, residing in Gungaram's Lane. The woman looked up her house and went to the bazaar. On her return, she found the door burst open, and a sum of Rs. 3,117 stolen. Strong suspicion rested on a foreigner, named Baer, or Basra, of whom, however, no trace could be found. This man came to Calcutta about six weeks since, and was known to be in bad circumstances. He was seen coming out of the woman's house during the time she was at the bazaar, and very suddenly disappeared.—*Ibid.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 15th October was 212 against 204 and 206 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 107. There were 20 deaths from cholera against 15 and 15 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 14. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 77 and 26, respectively, against 60 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·5 per mille per annum against 29·8, the mean of the last five years.

MADRAS.

A SOLDIER CONVICTED OF THEFT.—A European, named Michael Sullivan, a gunner in the 41st North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, was this morning charged before Mr. Maskell, at the Black Town Presidency Magistrate's Court, with having stolen Rs. 3 from a glass case belonging to a native shroff in Black Town. The complainant stated that the prisoner had forcibly opened the glass case and stolen therefrom Rs. 3. He was pursued and eventually arrested by Sergeant Power, and Rs. 3 out of the amount stolen was recovered. The prisoner denied having stolen the money. He said that on the 17th instant he presented a note (not a currency note, but one on which there was something written in Telugu) to the complainant and asked him for change, believing that the note was a five-rupee note. The complainant gave him Rs. 3 and accepted the note. He then walked away, and suddenly a crowd of natives gathered around him and threw stones at him. He was obliged to run away, and the natives pursued him. Thinking they were going to rob him of the money he had he took the Rs. 3 out of his pocket and threw them over a house near by. His Worship said ; it was, quite clear that prisoner had stolen the money and he accordingly convicted him under section 379 of theft, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20 in default of payment to undergo fourteen days rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, will be paid to the 1st witness Mulliah.—*Mail.*

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—A European named John Arkwright appeared at the Town Police Court this morning before Mr. Maskell, and applied to be admitted as a vagrant into the Government Workhouse, Royapurpm. He made a declaration to the effect that he was born in Bristol, England, in 1825 and was a seaman by calling. He had been to India several times, but came for the last time about two years ago in the British ship Mangalore. He left that vessel at Calcutta as he felt that he was getting too old for work at sea. He had found temporary work since that time first in Calcutta, and then in Bombay. He came to Madras about two months ago and entered the Friend in-Need Society's Home on the Poonamallee Road, but, he said he was not allowed to remain there longer than a fortnight as that place was, he was told, not intended for Europeans. After leaving the Home he fell ill and was six weeks in the General Hospital as an in patient. He had no friends or relatives in India able or willing to help him, and had no means of subsistence. His Worship granted the application and passed the necessary order, directing the applicant's admisson into the workhouse.—*Ibid.*

CHOLERA IN MADRAS.—There was a sudden out break of cholera, of a most virulent type, yesterday in Black Town and in John Pereira's, several cases proving fatal. In Semboodoss Street there were five cases, three of which proved fatal, the victims being Mr. Berryman, Jailor of the Civil Debtors' Jail, Mrs Lyons (senior) and Mrs. Lyons (junior), the mother and the wife respectively of Mr. R. W. Lyons, B.A., of the Chief Secretariat. In Armenian Street there were two cases, one of which was fatal—one Mr. Rozario's child. In John Pereira's (Park Town) there were more than six cases, and one death, the victim here being a little girl name Soares. In the Brondway and in Sunkarama Street about seven people were attacked—all Eurasians—all of whom, we are glad to say are now progressing well. We also hear that of about six people (Natives) attacked in Cassemode, two died. Owing to these cases having occurred the Sanitary Department of the Municipality are freely sprinkling the infected and adjacent streets with disinfectant powder. The Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Court was also disinfected. Surgeon Major D. R. Thompson visited Semboodoss Street.—*Ibid.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT AGRA.—The Agra Fort Station promises to figure prominently so far as accidents are concerned. No. 5 up to passenges train to Gwalior was leaving Agra Fort for the Cantonment Station on Tuesday morning when instead of proceeding on the main line it was through the gross neglect of the jamadar pointsman put into the horse siding where it ran into a horse-box with a terrible crash. The force of the collision propelled the horse-box on to the platform a height of about four feet. Fortunately the train had not acquired much speed or the result might have been much more serious.—*Railway Service Gazette.*

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THE BENARES POLICE TRAGEDY.

THE appeal of the accused Hyder Ali, in the Benares Murder case, will be heard in the High Court on the 28th instant. The following was the judgment delivered by the judge of Benares in the case :—

ARMED CONSTABLES.

"Futteh Singh, Sub-Inspector, was the officer in command of the police party posted at the Central Prison here. The constables not actually on duty on the night of the occurrence concerned (9th-10th August) were at the quarters called 'Lines,' some 200 paces from the main gate of the prison. And quite close to the main gate were the men of the guard, and on actual duty about the jail were six constables armed with gun and bayonet. Of these six, four appear to have been sentries at corners of the jail wall, while two were sentries at the main gate one at each side, who moved eastward and westward and back respectively, some ten or fifteen paces. Futteh Singh was sleeping in a verandah at the lines. Just at 12 o'clock (midnight) began to strike the report of a gun discharge was heard and Futteh Singh was found bleeding from a wound in his face. The constables were mustered, and all were found present but the prisoner. The guns except the six served out to the sentries, are kept under lock and key : and of the six in use only five were got. So much in connection with this case may be taken as undisputed. Even Hyder Ali, by his present story, admits his presence by the main gate till near midnight, and also admits his running away from the jail and proceeding to the Kotwali station in the city."

WHO FIRED THE FATAL SHOT ?

After reviewing the medical evidence, and the fact that the death of Futteh Singh could not have been caused by other than a gunshot wound, the learned Judge proceeds :—

"The question is, was it the prisoner Hyder Ali that shot him ? Just before midnight Ganpat Pande and Ramautar Shukul were the two sentries at the jail gate. They were to be relieved at midnight ; Ramautar by the prisoner. Both the men named deposed that the prisoner came a few minutes before 12 o'clock and wished to know if there was time enough for him to say prayers before he had to go on duty, and on hearing that only five minutes were left, said he would not have time and would relieve Ramautar at once, which he did, taking over from Ramautar the gun and bayonet with a packet of ten cartridges and fifteen caps the gun being loaded. This mode of relieving a sentry was admittedly irregular, but it is stated that sentries do occasionally relieve themselves, and the officer to whom the charge would be reported, being quite close to the gate, would be told of the change almost at once. Anyhow, when the alarm was raised Ganpat was on duty sentry at the gate, and Ramautar was a little way off without his gun, so he obviously made it over to some one. Several of the constables go so far as to swear that Futteh Singh said Hyder-Ali had shot him ; but those who say that he stated so in the presence of the District Superintendent appear to evidently be stating what is not correct. It is possible that the wounded man may have named Hyder Ali to those who first came up to him after he was shot. However when witnesses are convinced that an act has been committed by a certain man they too often allow their imagination to supply details. In this case the circumstances all pointed so directly and strongly to Hyder Ali as the person who fired the shot and there must have been so much confusion and excitement and so much subsequent conversation among the constables regarding the murder, that men of the constable class would be extremely liable to assert that they had heard Futteh Singh name Hyder Ali, though in fact they had not. I do not think it would be safe to hold that any of theses constables did in reality hear Futteh Singh, name Hyder Ali. But Sub-Inspector Anmol Singh, who was not connected with the jail and who was conducting investigating the case next morning, states that when he took Hyder Ali before Futteh Singh at the hospital and asked the latter if this was the man who had shot him, he stretched his hand in Hyder Ali's direction by way of answering in the affirmative : from Anmol Singh's evidence, and also from that of the District Superintendent, it would appear that Futteh Singh was in his senses. He was able to recognise and salute his officers and friends, one eye and one hand being injured."

THE STATEMENT BY THE ACCUSED.

The learned Judge then, on the basis of previous discussions, admits the sign made by Futteh Singh as a statement of what can be taken as a statement. The evidence of the City Inspector anent the arrival of Hyder Ali at the Kotwali early on the morning of the 10th and the statement that he had shot Futteh Singh, are then reviewed. Hyder Ali arrived at the Kotwali with gun and bayonet, the latter empty but with a cap on the nipple. Anmol Singh, Sub-Inspector, also deposed that the prisoner took him to a neglected building, telling him he had gone there in the night, and showed him in a room the uniform belt with cartouche box and cap case and bayonet sheath lying on the ground. After noticing what the prisoner said before the Magistrate the Judge proceeds :—

"But the High Court of Calcutta have recently, I. L. R. XIV Cal. 533, ruled that a failure to record the substance of the statement made under section 164 of the C. P. C. does not preclude the admission of such statement when fully recorded in the witness' head—and at the end of the record of this statement is the Magistrate's certificate, and the officer who took down the statement deposes that he wrote the same exactly as the accused made it under the questions of the Magistrate ; that the man was quite in his senses at the time ; and that after the statement was recorded he read it over to the prisoner who admitted it to be correct, and signed each leaf of the document. The prisoner now pretends that he never made any statement before the Magistrate of the District at all, and that he was not even taken to his house where the statement was taken down. Now the statement is very lengthy and full. There is no doubt that it was made by the prisoner. In it he admits having shot Futteh Singh, and he goes into such detail as to his grievances as to give the impression that he was not ashamed or repetent of the act, but rather tried to shew that he felt he was justified in doing it.

A FUTILE DEFENCE.

To meet this very formidable case against him the attempt at a defence seems futile. And the witnesses called for the accused say nothing to the point with the exception of one man, Abdul Hai, whose statement, if it refers to the night of the occurrence, is inconsistant with the jail evidence as to the time when the prisoner relieved sentry Ramautar ; but this Abdul Hai says he did not hear when the prisoner was arrested. Yesterday an oral statement was made to me about other witnesses that might be called, and today a petition is presented to the effect that an enumeration, or list of witnesses was verified by the prisoner in the jail ; but I have not seen any such list, and the Court Inspector states that he has made inquiries and that no such list appears to have been presented in the Joint Magistrate's Court or received there from the jail. I have refused to postpone the trial, noting the reasons on the said petition. Presumably the pers

MORE "BASENESS AND BLACKGUARDISM."

We quoted the other day the substance of Mr. Gladstone's contention, in answer to Dr. Ingram's "History of the Union," that the Union had been brought about by corrupt and disgraceful means. We quote now an article under the above heading in the *St. James's Gazette*, in which Mr. Gladstone's position is assailed with characteristic vigour:—

We may leave it to the professors of history to discuss Mr. Gladstone's analysis of the evidence on which he rests his impeachment of the Union between England and Ireland. For the practical business of politics it seems to us a matter of comparatively small importance whether he is right or wrong in his estimate. We judge laws and consititutional systems by the effects which they actually produce, not by the methods which created them or the motives which animated their founders. Some amount of intimidation and a good deal of corruption may have been employed to get the Act of Union accepted by the Irish Parliament; but if there was, it hardly seems a matter of interest to anybody but the student. That, however, is not Mr. Gladstone's opinion. The Act is a thing of ancient history now; the men who framed it have long been dead and gone; but Mr. Gladstone feels that the evil that they do lives after them, and his conscience will not let him rest till he has laid it bare to the root. His object is "not to decide the merits of the Union;" or so he tells us. It is because he remembers that his words still have weight with many of his countrymen that he is impelled to expose and denounce the baseness and blackguardism of Mr. Pitt. Till the English people known the whole of this story of shame he cannot slumber or sleep.

Now that is a sentiment which does not strike us as particularly timely or practical; though in a man with a nervously sensitive conscience it is intelligible enough. But how strangely capricious is the way in which this abnormally developed moral sense of Mr. Gladstone's works! He cannot rest because of the misdeeds of politicians who went to their graves, some of them, before he was born. And yet, as we all know, there are politicians alive at this moment—politicians whose aims Mr. Gladstone is promoting, politicians of whom he is the patron and protector—whose methods are at least as abominable as any that are censured in Pitt and Castlereagh. We never heard that the promoters of the Act of Union were steeped in treason to the lips; or that crime dogged their footsteps; or that they were marching through rapine to the dismemberment of the empire. No one has ever said that they were the associates and the fellow-labourers of assassins, midnight marauders, and inhuman persecutors. The deeds of such men as these are surely worse than bribery for the promotion of a necessary and useful measure of legislative change; but we do not find that our prophet of Israel has a syllable of condemnation for them—under present circumstances. With the "accursed Union" he can have no part or lot, because it was engendered in corruption. But with those who would destroy it he can act freely; though (to speak mildly) the "baseness and blackguardism" which have been so hard at work for Home Rule are known to all men. The moralist who would call Castlereagh from his grave to punish the bribery of Irish placemen looks on unmoved at the murder of Curtin and Whelahan by the friends of his friends.

The matter, however, may be carried a little further. Mr. Gladstone's reasoning about the Union comes to this. The Act is morally invalid, because some bad men helped to frame it and some evil means were employed to render it successful. Very good. Apply the same logic to Home Rule. Suppose Mr. Gladstone's scheme were accepted by the Parliament of 1888, we do not see why in 1889 some other Mr. Gladstone should not arise to tell the English people that Home Rule must be repudiated because of its origin. He might point to the terrorism and violence which were deliberately encouraged by its promoters, and he might ask whether to reward such conduct does not "strain to the breaking point" (we are quoting from Mr. Gladstone) "every principle of politics." He might urge, with irrefutable truth, that "the stain of blood is upon the policy," and that "the accusations of foul play, in its worst as as well in its most revolting form," can be abundantly substantiated against "the methods and agencies" which were used to further the Separatist cause. We do not see how he could be answered by a statesman who thinks that the Union is condemned because Castlereagh bribed and Fitzgibbon lied. Mr. Gladstone, we suppose, would not say that *all* the "methods and agencies" which produced the Union were foul and scandalous. Many honourable men supported it and strove for it by honourable means. So it is with Home Rule. There are Home Rulers who shrink from all that is lawless and immoral. Nevertheless, the instigators of boycotting, the concocters of Plans of Campaign, the correspondents of the American murder societies, the men whose steps are dogged by crime, the wringers of the chapel-bell, and the wielders of the assassin's knife have been active agents in "the work of deliverance." Can that work be cleared, then, of the taint of crime? On Mr. Gladstone's principal, assuredly not. If the pensions and the peerages vitiate the Union, Home Rule must be condemned by the crimes of a section of its supporters.

The historian of the future who will have to reconcile or contrast Mr. Gladstone's volubility about the wickedness of the past with his silence on the wickedness of the present, will find one circumstance obtruded upon his notice. It will occur to him that, whatever may have been done to pass the Union, it was not done—so far at least as regards the most prominent actors—for any purpose of self-interest. The politicians of 1,800 could hardly have been actuated by personal selfish motives. Even Castlereagh had little to gain by it; Cornwallis and Portland had nothing to gain; Pitt much less than nothing: for through the Union he jeopardized the strongest and most popular Ministry that has ruled England since the Revolution. Bad, then, as the Union may have been, it was effected by men inspired by an honest if mistaken patriotism. But now look at the case of Home Rule. Without entering into questions of motive, this is undeniable; that if Home Rule were carried, the one great gainer by it would be Mr. Gladstone himself. Nor is it possible to forget that Mr. Gladstone was a ruthless opponent of Seperatist violence, and an unsparing critic of its methods, till he had something to hope for by helping it on. If the Home Rulers succeed, Mr. Gladstone too will be most successful. He will once more come back into office, in a blaze of triumph, with his foot upon the necks of those who have fought against and humiliated him. Under these circumstances it would perhaps be wise for him not to force home to the minds of his fellow-countrymen a comparision between his own Irish policy and that of his foul and blackguardly predecessor, the Minister who is responsible for the Act of Union.

SIR THE ODORE MARTIN ON BOOKS.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN presided at a concert given on Oct. 6, in the Assembly Hall, Llangollen, in aid of the public library. In the course of an address he referred in grateful terms to Robert Browning, one of England's greatest poets, who had sent to the library, not only his own works, but also those of his wife—a lady whose poems would always command a foremost place among those of "the serene creators of immortal thing,' and of whom all true and high-hearted women, not of this country only, but of every land where English is spoken, would always be proud. Nor was Mr. Browning content with this; he appealed to his publisher, Mr. George Smith, to follow his example, with the result that the foundation was laid of a library of some literature which had now grown to large proportions, and was adapted to every wholesome literary taste. This excellent collection had been exceedingly well used, and he for one certainly did not regret the great run which had been made upon works of fiction. Who did not love to get out of the cares and commonplaces of the work-day world into the regions of romance, especially when those regions were opened to them by such writers as Sir Walter Scott Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, the Brontes, Mrs. Gaskell, Lord Lytton, Lord Beaconsfield, and several others not unworthy to follow in their train. Tired men and women would find their fatigue charmed most readily away by interest in the incidents and the characters in the works of these great masters of fiction—fiction which would not have taken hold men, minds had it not been based on truth. Next in order came biography and correspondence. It was very satisfactory to find that chiefly in demand had been the lives of Charles Kingsley and of Charle's Dickens, and that most fascinating of books, "Boswell's Life of Johnson." Her Majesty's two little volumes were also in high favour, as was his own life of the Prince Consort: a circumstance that gave him peculiar pleasure, not gratifying any feeling of personal vanity, but because he would have all his own countrymen know how much their Sovereign and her subjects owed to that very remarkable man. He learned with a pleased surprise that there had been a large porportion of readers for theology, philosophy, and religion, while works of art, science, and natural history had also been well read. In strengthening the various department of our public libraries, care should always be taken that works of approved excellence only were added. They could not do better than take refuge from the masses of crude and undisciplined opinion, and of commonplace, slovenly, and inartistic prose and verse with which the press daily teemed, in the works of the great thinkers and writers of past days and of those of our own time, upon whom the stamp of immortality had already by anticipation been set.

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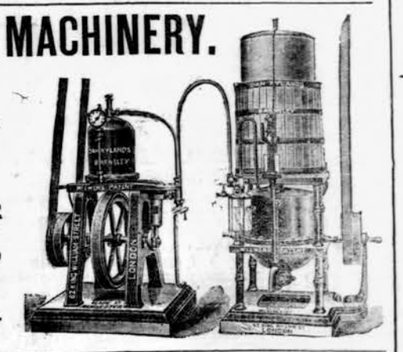

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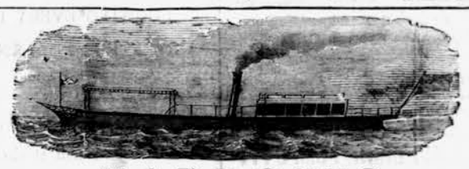

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